The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894. NO. 23

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43 A. M.

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
No. 5. Mail.	No. 3. Mixed.	No. 1. Mixed.		No. 2. Mail.	No. 4. Mixed.	No. 6. Mail.
P. M.	a. m	a m.		A. M.	p. m.	P. M
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 1
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 5
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
2 30	10 42	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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My Lady Champagne.

On the New Year's eve that saw me come of age, I was the first time alone in a great city, having commenced the study of my profession. However, I was not forgotten by my friends. My father had sent me a box of champagne and some of the finest cigars in the world, and my grand-mother had forwarded, to deck my bare boarding-house bedroom, sundry tablecloths, curtains and screens, and a splendid pair of very costly china figures—a court lady in powdered hair, high-heeled shoes and a Watteau robe, who peeped at me coquettishly over her painted fan, and a gentleman to match, in a brocaded coat and white-silk stockings, taking snuff. I had been dressing for a masquerade ball to which I had been invited, and to which I was going in the character of a Spanish cavalier, and drinking my first bottle of champagne the while, thinking how good my father was to send it to me, and to be so kind and liberal; when pausing, with my glass in my hand, before the mantel-piece on which they were planted, it suddenly struck me that nothing was ever so charming, so beautiful, so love inspiring as my court lady, while no figure that could be imagined was so insufferable as that gallant of hers. "A pair," they were called by my good grand-mother, but, indeed it shocked me to think of that fellow being paired off with this rose of the rose-bud garland of china girls. I drank another glass to drive the thought away. But it only grew stronger. There he stood, ogling her. I was glad to see that she disliked it, and turned her beautiful head away.

How much more lovely she was than any lady I was likely to meet that night! How could flesh and blood compare with that pale, rose-white china face of hers! What real satin glimmered like that pink Watteau robe with the purple shadows and silver lights? She was modest and grace itself, but that fellow—what conceit was expressed in his tip-tilted nose! In the little finger with the ring on it, which he tucked out of the way with such an air, as he held a pinch of snuff over his gilded box! In the shrug of his shoulders his absurd costume of silks, suitable only for women! In the very curve of his legs and the angle of his elbows! I hated the fellow who seemed to be sneering at me, and, after another glass of champagne, would have smashed him outright with the poker but that I happened to glance at my grandmother's photograph smiling affectionately upon me; he was her gift, I could not destroy him in cold blood. I retreated, sank into a large arm-chair covered with purple plush—she had sent that also, dear grandisamma—and regarded the more agreeable figure of the lady, as I sipped another glass of the wine Americans love best.

"Ah, my dear!" I apostrophized her; "if I could only have you for my partner to-night, what a lucky fellow I should be."

"Yes sir, thankee, I'm sure I was agoin'," replied a voice.

It was that of Maria, the waitress who, had just oped my door.

"The carriage is here, sir, and the driver is awful sassy. He says he's ringed threo times, and there's another lady and gentleman a-waitin' to go to the ball, and he'll go if you don't come now. That's him bellering into the hall."

"I'll come, Maria," I said. "Tell him so."

I seized my hat and cloak, poured out another glass of champagne, and, holding it high in the air, bowed to my court lady.

"I don't know your name, my beauty!" I cried. "But I wish I could waken you to life and take you with me. My Lady Champagne, I christen you. Step down from your pedestal and meet me at the ball; I'll use you better than Pygmalion used Galatea—but she was not so lovely. Your health, my Lady Champagne!" and tossing off the wine, I rushed downstairs. I heard fierce expostulations at the door, followed by shrill assertions that the gentleman was coming down.

The cab-driver looked red and angry in the light of the hall-lamp, but he struck me as a most agreeable fellow. I had never before admired Maria, but she looked so trim in her pink print and white pretense of a cap that I chucked her under the chin. In fact, everything was, for some strange reason, *couleur de rose* for me just then. The street-lights seemed to dance a little, and the steps certainly wavered about.

"Do you think there can be an earthquake?" I asked of my coachman.

He laughed. I laughed, too.

"Come along, old earthquake!" I said. "Who cares? Sorry to have kept you waiting, old fellow. Here!"

I crammed half a dozen choice Havana cigars into his hand, and he poked me into the carriage, which seemed to bob up and down. He was very amiable now. When I was in, he stood at the door, with both hands on either side, and said:

"Look here! Such a first class, tip-top gent as you won't mind my stoppin' for another gent and a lady. They're goin' to the maskyrade, and I can't afford to lose 'em. Come now!"

"Put 'em in, old fellow!" I cried. "The more, the merrier!"

And the door banged, and we were off. In another moment, as it seemed, it stopped again, and two other people stepped in. Both were masked, and both wore powdered hair. The street-lamps shone upon a pink satin Watteau dress and a painted fan; also upon a brocaded coat and white silk stockings. Both persons were as large—yes, one of them much larger than myself—but still my china court lady and that detestable fellow, who, though he was not at the moment taking snuff, had, as I knew, his snuff-box in his pocket.

"I hope we don't intrude, sir," said this latter with his affected air, and I constrained myself to answer him:

"No, sir; not at all;" but I bent forward and whispered to the lady: "Your mask does not conceal your identity from me. I know you."

"Do you? Who are you?" she cried in a sweet, little voice. "Oh, who can you be?"

"If your heart doesn't tell you, I shall not," I answered. "As for you, I named you to-day. I called you Lady Champagne. It is the only thing I can think of that resembles you in the least."

"What a pretty compliment!" she cried. "Oh, do you hear him, my dear? It's some one I know, and I can't imagine—"

"I'm very sure it's no one I know," said the gentleman.

"You are right, sir," I answered. "You are not acquainted with me."

We drove on.

"I shall ask you for every dance you can give me," I said, leaning toward the lady and speaking very softly. "You promised me, you know. I only came for that reason. I wouldn't give an empty bottle for a dance with any one else."

"I promised? I can't remember," she faltered.

"With your eyes only," I said.

"It is one of the boarders, my dear!" cried the lady.

I felt that it was her delicate way of telling me she knew me, and I softly squeezed her hand. We were going through a very gloomy street, and I think that fellow did not see me.

And now a roll of carriages, a roar of cabman's voices and policemen's commanding tones, the shrill hurrahs of watching street boys as maskers in fancy costumes hurried under the long awning up the wide steps.

My Lady Champagne stepped out, that fellow having first alighted and offered her his hand. I followed in my sable costume, which really became me very well, and then, after a pause, in which somebody gave me a ticket for my cloak, I was in a ball-room, splendidly decorated with flowers, where a band discoursed sweet music in a gallery draped in exquisite taste, and at every moment beautiful women in all the costumes fashion has ever dreamed of glided into the room on the arms of attendant cavaliers.

She was there—my china court-beauty come to life. My Lady Champagne, as I had christened her. She leaned upon that fellow's arm, and, as I came up behind him, I heard him say:

"It's all very well my, love, but I don't like it. I think it quite ungentlemanly."

"You goose!" she answered. "That sort of thing is permissable at a masquerade ball. People always try to hide their identity. It's the whole fun of the thing. Don't be stupid."

The couples were gathering on the floor. I slipped forward.

"My Lady Champagne," I said, "I claim the dance you promised."

She answered:

"You shall have it, senior," and took my arm.

Could I tell you of that dance, of the other dances? No. Could I tell you anything of the whole ball except that I danced with my Lady Champagne? Not I.

I know that supper time came; that we sat together; that I called her Champagne; that we drank it; that we unmasked.

She gave a little scream.

"Who are you?" she cried.

I answered:

"I am the man who adores my Lady Champagne, who came to life for him."

She looked frightened.

"You will never become china again?" I pleaded. "You will remain living flesh and blood? Promise."

"I thought you were an old friend," she whispered. "I can't remember you. He will be so angry, but you seem to know all about where I got the idea of my costume. Where have we met before?"

"You know as well as I do, lovely humbug," I replied. "Another dance or two after supper;" but she answered that she was going home and grew very grave.

In that case I was going home also. I got my cloak. We stood under the awning. Our carriage was called. My driver, redder in the face than ever, recognized me and poked me in. In another moment he had his other fares by the elbows. My Lady Champagne sat opposite me again.

I whispered in her ear:

"Oh, do not become china again;" but she said nothing. And now that fellow was about to enter. I pulled the door shut in his face.

"Stay," he cried, "my wife is in there."

I struggled with him.

"Your wife," I said. "You brocaded puppy with your snuff-box! The fact that the stupid people in a china shop paired you off don't make her your wife! She belongs to me! She is my Lady Champagne, who came to life for my sake. As for you, I wanted to smash you when you stood on my mantelpiece, and I'll do it now."

Something struck me; I never knew what. I remember coming to myself in the cab, and being helped out and upstairs by the coachman, whom I paid, I believe, with unusual liberality, and called my second father. I sat giddily in a great arm-chair, trying to get my shoes off. My Lady Champagne had somehow returned to her china, and stood looking over her fan at me. And there was that fellow taking snuff again.

"I told you to keep away!" I cried, and seizing the poker, flew toward him. I saw his china head roll off upon the floor, and rolled there myself beside him.

I came to my senses on a gray, gloomy day. My room was in solemn good order, and quite an array of medicine vials stood on the mantelpiece, and there was a bandage about my head and ice in a great bowl close by. My grandmother, in the drab double-gown in which she always nursed her sick folks, stood talking to the doctor, who was just taking his leave—our old family doctor, who had nursed me through whooping-cough and measles, chicken-pox and scarlet rash, in my childhood.

"Don't, fret, don't fret," he was saying. "He'll be getting well to-morrow; the bruises are nothing. It's a case of youth and too much champagne. It will be a good lesson for him. He's all right now, madam."

"But you're sure he'll have his mind?" sighed my grandmother. "They tell me he was very delirious—tried to carry off a gentleman's wife from the ball and smashed that lovely figure with the poker. Will he have his mind, doctor?"

I glanced at the mantelpiece; my china enemy stood there headless, with one arm and his brocaded coat-tails gone—a mere wreck, and my Lady Champagne peeped at me over her painted fan and seemed to smile derisively. I shut my eyes again and groaned.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

THE END OF THE FIFTY-THIRD SESSION.

The Closing Scenes in Both the Senate and the House of Representatives Were Uneventful and Brief—No Quorum Was Present in Either Body.

The second session of the Fifty-third Congress ended promptly at 2 p. m., on the day fixed for final adjournment. The scenes on the floors of both houses were uninteresting, and the occasion was only saved from tedious dullness by the presence of an extraordinary throng in the galleries, most of whom wore the uniform or colors of the Knights of Pythias. It was a visiting audience almost exclusively.

It was in the Senate chamber that the last act in the great legislative spectacle that has attracted the attention of the whole country for the last nine months was performed and it was the least interesting and most commonplace performance that ever closed a long session in that body. Although there were only two hours assigned to it, three recesses were taken within that time as a resource against the weariness and dreariness of the occasion; and when the Vice-President made his farewell speech and declared the Senate adjourned without day, the speech and the declaration were heard by only twenty Senators. All the rest had vanished, either to their homes, to watering places, or to distant countries. As to the fate of the Tariff bill, which had absorbed and almost monopolized public attention throughout the long session, there was not a word officially communicated to the Senate. There was no message from the President or from the House of Representatives in relation to the matter, and there was no allusion to it. The final adjournment of the Senate took place at a minute before 2 o'clock.

The House, in accordance with the terms of the joint resolution, was adjourned at 2 p. m. for the second session of the Fifty-third Congress without day. The announcement was made by Speaker Crisp with no ceremony whatever, and it interrupted the reading clerk as he was making his way through the text of the Hoar Anti-lottery bill, consideration of which had been asked for by Mr. Terry just two minutes before the hour fixed for adjournment. This last act in the session had been preceded by the usual wearisome wait for the return of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn, and ask him if he had any further communication to make. The wait, however, was partly occupied in taking a vote by tellers upon the passage of the resolution reported authorizing the printing of sixty thousand copies of the rates of the Tariff bill with those of previous bills. The point of no quorum had been made by Mr. Johnson, who was opposed to the passage of the resolution, and, failing to get a modification so as to enable Chairman Wilson to add anything he desired in the way of explanation to the comparison, he insisted upon his point. This forced a withdrawal of the resolution. Several efforts were made to secure the accomplishment of desired legislation, but the only proposition which met unanimous approval was that to print 2600 copies of the digest and rules for the second session. Messrs. Maddox, Brookshire, Piggott, Daniels and Updegraff were appointed members on the part of the House of the Commission to investigate and report upon the liability of the Government, if any, for the disaster at Ford's Theatre last year, by which twenty-one clerks in the War Department lost their lives. The resignation of W. C. Oates, Governor-elect of Alabama, as a Representative from that State, to take effect November 5, was announced in a letter to the Speaker.

SWEPT BY THE FLOOD.

An Awful Catastrophe Overwhelms Uvalde, Texas.

A terrible catastrophe befell the thriving town of Uvalde, Texas, and there is mourning in many households. The treacherous Leona River, swollen to a raging torrent by recent rains, rushed without a moment's warning down upon the town, submerging and wrecking many houses and drowning a number of people. In the excitement of the day it was not definitely known how many had been drowned. Among the bodies identified were Mrs. Joseph Hatch, Miss Mattie Edwards, child of Mr. Maley, two Mexicans.

It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when the flood came. Just as the storm broke over the city a torrent of water rushed down the Leona River, overflowing the banks of that stream and flooding the lowlands on either side to a depth of several feet. The east side of the city is built on low land, and was directly in the path of the water.

An earthquake shock of some seconds' duration was distinctly felt during the night. At one place near the city about a quarter of a mile of heavy cracks appeared on each side of the Leona River, having apparently no bottom.

The loss to the Southern Pacific Company is enormous, forty miles of track and many bridges having been washed away. A rough estimate of the loss to property in general and to the railroad company will, as far as known, reach $1,500,000.

REVIEWED BY CLEVELAND.

Knights of Pythias March Down Pennsylvania Avenue.

With just enough cloudiness to lessen the effect of the sun's brightness, the Knights of Pythias had an ideal day for their great parade in Washington. The parade assembled at Camp Washington on the monument grounds at 4 o'clock and marched up Seventeenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, where the procession turned and marched in review past President Cleveland. A small stand, decorated appropriately, had been erected in front of the White House, and on this the President stood during the entire time occupied by the procession in passing. Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by Colonel C. A. Kahlo, Major-General Carnahan's Chief of Staff in full uniform, and Colonel John M. Wilson, United States Army, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, walked through the White House grounds to the stand amid continuous applause, and as he came in view of the thousands assembled at that point a great cheer went up, to which he responded by doffing his hat. Following his custom, the President reserved his salutes for the National flag and for the heads of divisions. About 8000 men were in line and they made an excellent showing.

ABE BUZZARD, the notorious Pennsylvania outlaw, was sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment for burglary.

KILLED HIS OWN CHILD.

Wounded It by Accident and Could Not Bear to See It Suffer.

Dr. Anderson O'Malley, a New York physician who has been in San Antonio, Texas, for three weeks, shot his three-year-old child accidentally, and then killed it to end its misery.

The Doctor and his wife have been very nervous about burglars, and, hearing a door creak, the father got up, and with cocked revolver went into the children's room, but saw no one. He poked his little nephew and son with the pistol to cause them to turn over. Then the weapon went off accidentally, and the ball entered the child's side. The father then put the pistol to the wounded child's head and pulled the trigger.

He said the wound was mortal and he could not bear to see the little one suffer. He is under arrest and almost, if not quite, insane.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE.

Boiler Blows Up on a Farm in Minnesota.

The engine of Knudson & Thorsen, who were threshing in Stonybrook, Grant County, Minn., exploded. Hank Knudson, one of the proprietors, and his father were killed. Tollof Anderson, aged thirty-six years, was injured so badly that he died in four hours. Hans Thorsen, aged twenty-eight, one of the owners was badly scalded.

The cause of the explosion is not known, as all who were near enough to have seen the trouble were killed.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

35 MILK AND CREAM.

There has been a fair demand the entire past week, and the market has shown some activity. The ruling price at the milk-receiving stations for the platform, surplus has been $1.37 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 2½c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,521,054
Condensed milk, gals			12,380
Cream, gals			51,187
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	24	@	24½
Western, extras	24	@	24½
Western, firsts	21	@	22½
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	20
State—Extra	22	@	22½
Firsts	20	@	21
Seconds	—	@	19
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	14
Western Dairy	13½	@	17
Factory, June, firkins	14½	@	16
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	10	@	10¼
Full cream, good to prime	9¼	@	9½
State Factory—Part skims, choice	7	@	7¼
Part skims, com. to prime	4	@	6½
Full skims	—	@	—
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	17½	@	18
Nearby—Fancy	18½	@	19
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	17
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	—	@	3 40
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	2 00
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 65	@	2 75
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 50	@	2 60
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 50	@	2 55
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@	1 17½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Prunes, ₱ basket	50	@	60
Plums, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Watermelons, each	8	@	15
Peaches, ₱ basket	35	@	1 25
Huckleberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	3	@	5
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	50	@	2 00
Apples, green, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ lb	4	@	5
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	9	@	10
1893, common to good	5	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	10
Common to prime	6	@	9
Old odds	4	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	80	@	85
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	50	@	55
Short rye	35	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Chickens, Phila, broilers	14	@	18
Western	11	@	13½
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ lb	14½	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	13
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Sweets, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Cabbage, ₱ 100	5 00	@	7 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 65
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	75	@	87
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz roots	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 50
Green peas, ₱ bag	1 25	@	2 00
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ box	25	@	40
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	50	@	60
Lima beans	1 50	@	2 00
Cauliflower	2 00	@	4 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 00	@	3 15
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 60
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	57¾
August	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	36½	@	36¾
Track mixed	—	@	34
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Lard—City Steam	7⅞	@	8
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	11½
Country dressed	6½	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 12½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	4 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 85	@	6 10
Dressed	7½	@	9

GOVERNOR WAITE ARRESTED

Taken Into Custody for Retaining a Police Matron's Letter.

A warrant was issued at Denver, Col., for the arrest of Governor David H. Waite on the serious charge of opening and retaining a letter addressed to Mrs. Likens, formerly matron at Police Headquarters.

GOVERNOR WAITE, OF COLORADO.

The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Hinsdale, who also issued warrants for the arrest of President Dennis Mullins, of the Police Board; Hamilton Armstrong, Chief of Police, and Kate Dwyer, matron at Police Headquarters.

The charge is opening the mail and also for conspiracy, under statues Nos. 5692 and 5140, the penalty for which is a fine of not over $10,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both.

The complaint was made by Mrs. Likens, and was investigated by Postoffice Inspector McMechan. Mr. McMechan laid the matter before United States District Attorney Johnson, and a formal complaint was drawn up against the four persons mentioned. Shortly after the warrants were served all the parties named were arrested and taken before Commissioner Hinsdale.

Governor Waite created quite a sensation in the commissioner's room. He was highly indignant, and when Deputy United States District Attorney Rhodes stepped toward him with extended hands, the Governor met him with a cold stare.

Governor Waite pleaded "Not guilty," claiming he had not opened the letter, but that its contents had been read to him.

The hearing of the case was set for a future date, and when it was suggested that bail be fixed at $5000 the prisoner sprang from his chair, paced the floor in front of the commissioner and exclaimed:

"I am the Governor of this State, and these proceedings are held to interfere with me in the administration of my office. I will not give bail. You may send me to jail, but I will not give bail."

Finally the commissioner accepted Governor Waite's personal recognizance to appear for trial in the sum of $100.

THE WORLD'S CROPS.

Opening of the Annual International Grain Fair.

The annual international grain fair at Vienna, Austria, has opened. The official crop estimates for 1894, as compared with 1893, are given by percentages, and are not so complete as last year, none being received from Bulgaria and several divisions of Russia. In some instances merely the combined percentages are given, instead of separate estimates of summer and winter grain.

The figures for the countries outside Europe are: India, 6,923,000 tons of wheat, against 7,749,000 last year; United States, 390,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 382,000,000 last year; 23,000,000 of rye, against 24,000,000 last year; 1,500,000,000 of corn, against 1,809,000,000 last year; Canada, 53,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 50,000,000 last year.

The crop report for 1894, by percentages, with 100 as the standard for 1893, is as follows:

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Austria	100	95	98	96
Hungary	99	96	94	88
Germany	107	95	107	105
France	120	125	100	115
Great Britain	17	...	110	105
Russia	82	97	97	86
Moldavia	87	90	90	90
Wallachia	67	40	40	40
Netherlands	87	97	92	112
Belgium	102	107	100	102
Switzerland	100	110	...	100
Denmark	105	95	100	100
Sweden and Norway	93	92	102	102

TWO RECORDS IN A DAY.

Lucania to New York and Campania to Queenstown.

The Cunard line steamships smashed two tranatlantic records in one day. First, the news came that the Campania had lowered all eastward records one hour and twenty minutes by reaching Queenstown from New York in five days, ten hours and forty-seven minutes.

Agent Vernon H. Brown felt proud and began to talk of still better achievements, not dreaming that at that minute the Lucania was rushing in towards Fire Island away ahead of time, throwing records to right and left, as she swept on towards Sandy Hook.

It was so foggy out there that the steamship was scarcely recognized, and it was almost 5.30 before it was learned that at 4.58 p. m. the Lucania had passed the lightship—just five days, eight hours and thirty-eight minutes after leaving Daunt's Rock. She had thus beaten the Campania's record of two weeks ago by fifty-one minutes.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Chinese Flower Boats Burned on the Canton River.

A terrible fire occured on the Canton River, China. A flower boat caught fire, and the flames spread rapidly until hundreds of these crafts were destroyed and at least one thousand natives perished in the flames.

The flower boats were moored stern to stern in rows, and large numbers of natives lived upon them. The spread of the conflagration from one boat to another was so rapid that the unfortunate Chinese had no time to cut them from their moorings, a strong wind materially helping to spread the fierce fire.

Many hundreds of the persons aboard the flower boats leaped overboard and were drowned, while several hundred others remained on board the doomed craft and perished in the flames.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THERE was a great rush of brokers at the Custom House, New York City, to withdraw goods from bond under the new Tariff law.

THE Delaware Democratic State Convention met at Dover and nominated Ebe Tunnell for Governor and Samuel H. Bancroft, Jr., for Congress.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left for Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., to be gone until October.

FABRICIUS LEVINE and his two sons, Joseph and Elias, lost their lives in a fire in a "sweating" tailor shop in New York City.

WHEELMEN from all the country assembled at Asbury Park, N. J., for the three days' racing meeting.

PAMLICO, one of the most noted racing stallions, died at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn.

South and West.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN testified before the National Labor Commission in Chicago.

CONGRESSMAN SHAW, of the Seventh Wisconsin District, is dead.

A BIG majority of the Legislative candidates renominated in South Carolina are for Governor Tillman for United States Senator.

MORE than $1,000,000 damage has been done by forest fires in Michigan.

COUNCILMAN DOUDOUSSAT, of New Orleans, La., already under indictment for bribery, was trapped by a marked $100 bill.

THE Federal Strike Commission finished the hearing of testimony in Chicago.

CHAIRMAN WILSON, of the Ways and Means Committee, was renominated for Congress at Martinsburg from the Second West Virginia District.

Washington.

THE National Convention of the Knights of Pythias was formally opened in Washington with a speech by Vice-President Stevenson.

SCHINICHIRO KURINO, the new Japanese Minister, arrived in Washington.

THE President approved the act appropriating $9000 for the collection of the income tax.

THE reports of the National banks show that on July 18 last the gold in reserve was $125,051,677. The total specie in reserve was $250,070,652. The surplus fund amounted to $245,727,673.

Foreign.

THE Dutch expedition against the island of Lombok, East Indies, has been defeated by the natives.

THE hurricane which swept over Laurahutte, Silesia, almost destroyed the town. Many houses were blown down and a number of others were struck by lightning and burned. Six persons were killed.

A REGIMENT of Cossacks at Terek, Russia, became mutinous, whereupon the loyal troops surrounded them and made thirty of the leaders prisoners. The ringleader of the mutiny was knouted to death.

FARM AND HOME OWNERS.

They Number 12,760,152 in the United States.

The Census Office has made public the principal results of the investigation of farm and home proprietorship, which was made in all of the States and Territories. This is the first investigation of the kind ever conducted for this or any other country.

The farm families number 4,767,179, of which 65.92 per cent. own their own farms, and 34.8 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 28.22 per cent. have encumbrances on their farms and 77.78 per cent. have none. In 1880 25.56 per cent. of the farms were hired.

Of the 7,992,973 home families 36.90 per cent. own their homes and 63.10 per cent. hire them, while of the owning families 27.70 per cent. own their homes subject to encumbrance and 72.30 per cent. free.

In the cities and towns of 8000 to 100,000 population are 1,749,579 home families, of which 35.96 per cent own their homes and 64.04 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 34.11 per cent. own subject to encumbrance and 65.89 per cent. without encumbrance.

In the cities that contain over 100,000 population there are 1,948,834 home families, of which 22.83 per cent. own their homes and 77.17 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 37.80 per cent. own subject to encumbrance and 62.20 per cent. free of encumbrance. In those cities New York has the highest percentage of home tendency, namely, 93.67; Boston is next, with 81.57 per cent.; Brooklyn third, with 81.44 per cent.; Jersey City fourth, with 81.20 per cent., and Cincinnati fifth, with 80.82 per cent.

To bring the urban population into contrast with the non-urban population, totals have been obtained for 4,224,560 home families living outside of cities and towns of 8000 people and over, and of these families 43.78 per cent. own their homes, 56.22 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 23.09 per cent. own with encumbrance and 76.91 per cent. own without encumbrance.

The 886,957 farms subject to encumbrance are worth $3,054,923,165, and the encumbrance is $1,085,995,960, or 35.55 per cent. of the value. The 809,933 homes subject to encumbrance are valued at $2,632,375,904, and the encumbrance is $1,046,953,603, or 39.77 per cent. of the value.

The average value of each owned and encumbered farm is $4444, of encumbered home $3250, and the average encumbrance on each of the farms is $1224, on each encumbered home $1293. The interest charge on the encumbered farms is $76,728,077, on encumbered homes $65,182,029. The average interest charge on each encumbered farm is $87, on each home $80. The average rate of interest on the encumbrance on farms is 7.07 per cent., on homes 6.23 per cent.

In the cities of 8000 to 100,000 population the average value of each owned and encumbered home is $3447; average encumbrance, $1363; average annual interest charged, $86, average rate of interest, 6.29 per cent.

In the cities having at least 100,000 population, $5555 represents the average value of each owned and encumbered home. New York has the highest value, namely, $19,200 San Francisco is second, with $7993; Brooklyn third, with $7349; Omaha fourth, with $7179, and Washington fifth, with $7054. The annual interest charged on each owned and encumbered home in these cities is $134. The highest amount being $438, in New York, and the lowest amount $33, in Louisville. Denver has the highest average rate of interest, namely, 7.87 per cent, and New Orleans is second with 7.86 per cent. New York has the lowest rate, 4.95 cent., and Boston stands next with 5.14 per cent.

CHARLES PRESTON, sixteen years old, of Center Moreland Penn., threw a large flat stone on some pieces of dynamite that were drying out, and was killed by the explosion. His younger brother, standing fifteen feet away, was struck by a flying stone, which crushed his skull.

A Giant Railroad Corporation.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has just completed and moved into the new building it has recently erected at Philadelphia for its general offices and passenger station. It cost $3,000,000 and is considered the finest in this country, if not in the world. It stands at the corner of Broad and Market streets, opposite the new city hall. The office building is 306 by 225 feet in size and contains 139,019 square feet of space, divided into 180 rooms, which are sufficient to accommodate the 1500 clerical employes of the several branches of the Pennsylvania's organization in Philadelphia. The train shed is 589 feet long and 300 feet wide and can accommodate 200 trains daily. The passenger room has seats for 500 people. The restaurant, which is connected with it, can accommodate half as many, and there are retiring rooms of all sorts, with every possible convenience. The Charing Cross station in London and the Union station at Frankfort, Germany, are the only two railroad depots in Europe that can compare in any way with this.

The Pennsylvania railroad is only twenty-two years old. On March 25, 1872, when the first meeting was held, the length of the lines embraced by the Pennsylvania system was less than 6000 miles. Their aggregate capital was $400,0000,000 and their annual net earnings about $25,000,000. Today it has 8800 miles of track, a capitalization of $814,000,000, gross earnings varying from $135,000,000 to $140,000,000 a year, net earnings of $40,000,000 and it carries an average of 135,000,000 tons of freight and 85,000,000 passengers annually.—Chicago Record.

Washington as a Broad Jumper.

A still extant letter of Mr. Warrington, of Virginia, who was a famous broad jumper in his day, tells of his jumping twenty-three feet three inches, and says that there was only one man in the world that could outdo him, "Colonel G. Washington, of Mount Vernon," who could beat him by a good foot. The father of his country was something of an athlete.—New Orleans Picayune.

Over three-fourths of the voting strength of Minnesota and Wisconsin is foreign.

LONG STRING of diseases and derangements have their origin in torpor of the liver. Deranged appetite, constipation, headache, sour stomach, gassy belchings, indigestion, or dyspepsia, are due to sluggish liver.

MR. JOHN A. DEBERRY, U. S. Inspector of Immigration at *Buffalo, N. Y.*, writes as follows: "From early childhood I suffered from a sluggish liver. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines afforded only temporary relief. I tried Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, taking three at night and two after dinner every day for two weeks and then one "Pellet" every day for two months. I have in six months increased in solid flesh, twenty-six pounds. I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared. Respectfully yours,

John A. DeBerry

U. S. Inspector of Immigration.

BEAN'S PERFECTION FEED BAG.

PAT. APRIL 11, 1893, AND JAN. 30, 1894.

Made of canvas and galvanized iron. Two Bags, one inside of the other, with space between them for eight quarts of oats, which drop through into the basin, gradually filling it about one inch, directly under the horse's mouth. This Bag prevents waste, gormandizing, slobbering, breathing in the oats, never gets foul, and positively cures the habit of throwing the head.

Four quarts of oats slowly fed where the horse gets them all is of more value than six wasted.

We guarantee it the only bag ever offered for sale with these merits. Send for circulars.

Price, $1.00.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

SPECIAL AND HIGHEST AWARDS

on all their Goods at the

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

Their BREAKFAST COCOA, Which, unlike the Dutch Process, is made without the use of Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes, is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

1000 Stickers, your name and address, only 10c THE HERALD, No. 146A, Lum St., Phila., Pa

Tobacco Caused Consumption—No-to-bac Cures the Tobacco Habit and Consumptive Gets Well.

TWO RIVERS, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Great excitement and interest has been manifested in the recovery of an old-time resident of this town, Mr. Jos. Bunker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco-habit cure called "No-To-Bac." Talking about his miraculous recovery today he said: "Yes, I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes completely cured me. I thought, and so did all my friends, that I had consumption. Now they say, as you say, 'how healthy and strong you look, Joe,' and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I used tobacco I lost four pounds. The morning I began the use of No-To-Bac I weighed 127¼ pounds; to-day I weigh 169, a gain of 42½ pounds. I eat heartily and sleep well. Before I used No-To-Bac I was so nervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. To-day my nerves are perfectly steady. Where did I get No-To-Bac? At the drug store. It is made by the Sterling Remedy Company, general western office, 45 Randolph street, Chicago, New York office, 10 Spruce street, but I see by the printed matter that it is sold by all druggists—I know all the druggists in this town keep it. I have recommended it to over one hundred people and do not know of a single failure to cure."

THE war over Korea has practically put a stop to migration of Chinese to Canada.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

There is one milch cow in this country to every four inhabitants.

Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., the largest manufacturers of pure, high grade, non-chemically treated Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent, have just carried off the highest honors at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. The printed rules governing the Judges at the Fair, states that "One hundred points entitles the exhibit to a special award, or Diploma of Honor. The scale, however, is placed so high, they say 'that it will be attained only in most exceptional cases.'" *All of Walter Baker & Co.'s goods received one hundred points, entitling them to the special award stated in the rules.*

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Acts directly on the membranes of the throat, and prevents diphtheria and membraneous croup. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

FOR a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fail. For loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and other troubles of a dyspeptic nature, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy which most certainly cures. It quickly tones the stomach and makes one "real hungry." Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, chocking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

EPILEPTIC, PARALYTIC and NERVINE INSTITUTE,

667 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

(Near Washington St.)

For the treatment of epilepsy, paralysis, brain and nervous diseases in all their forms The only paralytic institute in the United States. Consultation free. Patients boarded, nursed and cared for. Office treatment if desired. Institute open daily. Send for circulars.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath. Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SPRAYING FOR APPLE SCAB.

The most marked effect of spraying for apple scab is to be seen on the grounds of the Geneva experiment station. Professor Beach took a certain number of rows in the apple orchard and sprayed them thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture, at the same time leaving an equal number not treated. The rows treated are entirely free from any evidence of the disease, while the others are filled with it. Good practical work for the station.

A NEW FORAGE CROP.

Rape is attracting increased attention, and farmers are waking up to its value as a forage crop. The plant is hardy and so may be made of the greatest value to the farmers of our more northern states. It can be kept green and nutritious well up into the winter, supplying good fodder for a long time after our common grasses and corn fodder have gone into the sere and yellow leaf, It would be difficult to find a better plant for fall and early winter pasturing, and we hope to see it more extensively taken care of.—Courier-Journal.

GROWING RADISHES.

It is almost impossible to grow radishes in a heavy clay soil. They like a warm light sand, or loam, the former being best. Select some convenient spot for your work. Cover it three or four inches thick with sand and work it thoroughly into the soil. If this does not give you good radishes, give it more sand another season. A little wood ashes, in addition to your stable manure, or some good commercial fertilizer, will improve their quality. The turnip type is easier grown than the long ones, being less attacked by worms.—American Agriculturist.

KEEPING MILK IN THE CELLAR.

Most farmers, for the want of a more suitable place, keep the milk and cream in the cellar. If suitable and well-ventilated shelves be provided for the pans, the cellar be properly ventilated, and the air kept cool and free from odors, then the cellar-set milk will produce quite as good butter as a pooly attended creamery and at one-half the trouble, unless cool, running spring water is available for cooling the milk, and maintaining it at the proper temperature. To keep a cellar cool in summer it is very necessary that the direct rays of the sun and warm currents of air should be excluded, and this can only be done by heavily shading the windows and keeping the doors closed from sunrise to sunset, when they may be opened. During the sultry nights of midsummer, the doors should be opened only for an hour very early in the morning. Always remember that you cannot reduce the atmosphere by admitting warmer air from the outside. Hence, ventilate only when the outside air is equally as cold or colder, unless fresh air be desired.—American Agriculturist.

FOOD AND FODDER.

We commonly use the words food and fodder as interchangeable terms, but there is really a vast difference between the terms. We might term as fodder all that an animal eats, whether it be meal, corn stalks, hay, straw or ensilage, and no matter how small a part of it is digestible and assimilable; but food proper should be limited to that part of the fodder that is digestible and easily assimilated. We will understand by this that about half or three-quarters of the articles that the animals eat consist of fodder, and have little to do with real food. We sometimes make the mistake of increasing the amount of fodder, but not the food, and then wonder why the animals do not show better results It is only by discriminating between the real food value of articles that we can arrive at any satisfactory system of feeding.

If we simply wish to feed the animals to increase the size of the manure heap, it is cheaper to feed them fodner and no food. If we wish to feed the cows for milk and cream, the swine for good pork, the sheep for salable mutton and wool, and the steers for good, heavy weight beef, we must pay more attention to food and less to fodder. But a little fodder in the stomach is essential to good health. It we should ever reach that stage where the food could be so prepared for either man or beast that all would be digested, and no coase fodder introduced into the stomach, the results would be anything but satisfactory. The stomach requires coarse material mixed with the fine to digest it, and the proper ration is one where the food and the fodder are properly balanced. This is the great and only purpose that fodder is fed to cattle for. It is not to fatten or to strengthen, nor to furnish milk, but simply to dilute the rich food in the stomach so that the juices can properly digest it. —Colman's Rural World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Put the poultry house in or near the orchard.

Don't try to make a cheap job of putting out the orchard.

Whatever kind of chickens you have give them thoughtful care.

It is pleasant to theorize with poultry, but practice pays best.

The poultry house should be well ventilated day and night at all times.

When it rains sufficiently put out something for quickly made pasture.

See that your rule for keeping salt before the cows is strictly carried out.

Plant a plum thicket for the chickens to run in. It will be good for both.

Arrange to raise some late chickens. They will make fine fries in due season.

Always keep a little flock of guineas to watch out for hawks and other intruders.

Shade is an important consideration for fowls of all ages and conditions just now.

Never buy stunted trees from the nursery, and then do not stunt them in the orchard.

Soap wash or lime wash is of great benefit in helping orchard trees to shed the old bark.

The breaking of heifers to milk should be done by a very careful and level headed person.

Every farm herd will show that the nature of cows vary. You should not try to treat them all alike.

You can raise good milch cows if you like, and thus save yourself the trouble of hunting them up.

Spraying is only in its infancy, but it is a good, healthy infant and promises a great deal at maturity.

Whistle for the cows when about them in place of for the dogs and you will get more milk and butter.

It is not best to grow garden truck too many years in succession on the same ground. It tends to invite disease.

No dairy utensils should be washed inside a dairy; have a small wooden trough outside the dairy for this purpose.

Bad fences very frequently are the cause of stock becoming breachy. Keep an eye on the fences between the pastures and the cornfields.

When sheep are seen running with head close to the ground and stamping, the fly which produces the grub in the head is near. Put some pine tar on the sheep's nose.

The butter-maker who fails to put his butter on the market in a neat, clean, and attractive form has yet to learn one of the most important lessons in successful dairying.

Make up a list of the belts, nuts, screws, and small tools that you are in constant need of and buy them in one lot and put each in a well arranged series of pigeon holes and keep them there. The saving will pay a greater interest than the savings bank account.

Do not be so careless as to allow bees to get water from the horse and cattle trough. Take a small, clean grocery box without a cover and set it on an empty hive in the middle of the apiary. Keep water for the bees in it, and if it leaks a little they will like it all the better.

The following from a poultry writer is good advice: "Get a barrel of lime and let it air slack; scatter occasionally about the foul house and runs. It is a great absorbent of dampness, removes odors, keep off vermin, tends to keep everything sweet and clean, and is very healthful for the fowls."

ASIDE from the fact that the cheap baking powders contain alum, which causes indigestion and other serious ailments, their use is extravagant.

It takes three pounds of the best of them to go as far as one pound of the Royal Baking Powder, because they are deficient in leavening gas.

There is both health and economy in the use of the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Preparing Chestnuts.

In the Appenines there are three ways of preparing fresh chestnuts—bal'otti, (the boiled); orrostite (the roasted), and tegliace, which as yet I fail to appreciate. The nuts are first shelled, then boiled with a quantity of caraway seeds, to give them flavor, the consequence being that the chestnut flavor is wanting. But if I wish to eat necci, the delicacy par excellence, the goal which the raccolta has ever in view, I shall be obliged to remain here well into December.

After the nuts are thoroughly dried—and it takes some weeks of piling on of wood at the metato to accomplish this—they are ground at the mill, and the flour supplies the main food of the poor peasantry all winter. Necci are simply flat cakes made of this flour, mixed with water—no salt; it is dear in Italy, the tax being heavy—and baked between heated flat stones, with chestnut leaves next the cakes, to prevent their sticking to the stones.

These leaves, gathered by thousands fresh from the trees in September, are soaked before using. It gives the village grandams—of which rather shrunken and diminutive creature there seems a fair supply here—a rest from spinning to string the leaves when gathered and hang them up dry. To my unenlightened idea, these lengthy festoons, which for some days adorned the cottage doorways, appeared something of the nature of a Chrismas decoration.—Chambers's Journal.

Leadville, Col., was called California Gulch from 1859 to 1864. It was then a gold producing point, and from 1864 to 1876 was almost abandoned. The discovery of the great beds of carbonate gave it new life.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN and WOMEN

Carefully prepared for business and practically taught some honorable vocation whereby a living may be earned and money made. **EASTMAN Business College** gives courses of instruction in *Bookkeeping, Banking, Correspondence, Com'l Law, Com'l Arithmetic, Penmanship, Stenography and Typewriting, the Academic Branches, &c.* Business men supplied with assistants. Situations furnished competent students. Terms reduced to a hard times basis. **Instruction individual.** Applicants admitted any day in the year with equal advantage. **NO VACATIONS. FOR CATALOGUE, WITH FINE SPECIMENS OF PEN WORK, address CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, 30 Washington St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y**

"Fool's Haste is Nae Speed." Don't Hurry the Work Unless You Use

SAPOLIO

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

$1000 in money; besides other valuable premiums to good guessers. **Baseball Rooters, catch on.** See offer in **HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE.** Price, 25 cents. Sample Magazine can be seen and full particulars obtained at this office. All Newsdealers, or 53 East 10th Street, New York City.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Horizontal & Vertical Boilers. Complete Steam Plants.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS,

Elmira N. Y.

N. Y. Office, 41 Dey St.

N Y N U—36

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. **25c.**

CONSUMPTION.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Geo. R. Smawley is visiting friends at Saltillo.

E. R. Stratford and wife spent Sunday with friends in Williamsport.

Miss Lola Eberman is spending some time in Harrisburg among friends.

H. A. Thompson and family are enjoying a few days with friends in Fulton county.

Samuel Snyder, of this place, has accepted a position in Pittsburg and left to assume his duties on Tuesday last.

The indications are that the Patriotic picnic at the camp ground on Thursday will be largely attended by persons from this place.

By a few cars getting off the track near the station in this place on Thursday morning last, the service was interrupted for a few hours.

Editor W. T. Bair, of the Philipsburg *Journal*, and wife and Miss Ella Doyle, of Minerva, Ohio, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sankey over Sunday.

Mrs. Hammer, of Philadelphia, state president of the W. C. T. U., will talk to the local union and its friends in the M. E. church on next Sunday evening at 7.30 P. M.

Some evil disposed person poisoned W. F. Eberman's dog "Rover" on Thursday last. Such cases of extreme brutality are becoming quite frequent of late and need watching.

The deadlock over the selection of a teacher for No. 4 school was ended by the discharge of the board of directors by Judge Furst on Saturday and the appointment of a new board who will elect.

Forty-nine tickets were sold at the E. B. T. R. R. ticket office in this place to the picnic at Colgate's grove on Thursday last. The attractions were those usually indulged in at gatherings of this kind, the principal one being a game of base ball between a picked nine of home players and the Shirleysburg club, which was a finely contested game and resulted in a victory for our boys by a score of 8 to 5.

TROUGH CREEK.

Smoky, dry and dusty.

Many of the farmers are ready to seed as soon as we get rain.

Mrs. Wright has so far recovered as to be able to sit up and move around most of the day.

Mrs. J. T. Chilcott and Mrs. W. A. Crotsley took a drive to Porter township on last Friday.

Isaac Taylor and Mrs. Monroe Miller, of Todd township, took a drive up to see Mrs. Wright last Saturday.

Messrs. Crotsley are moving the surface of the ground from where they are contemplating the erection of an extensive building into the low places in their meadow.

Mrs. J. B. Shuman, of Cassville, who had a hard turn of typhoid fever considered herself enough recovered to visit her friend and cousin, Mrs. A. W. Wright, last week.

Rev. Stine preached to a small congregation at Pine Grove on Sunday. Many people fail to appreciate the preaching of the gospel as they should and perhaps as they would if they did not have it.

H. H. Bumgardner manufactures his own phosphate by gathering his fine manure and running it through an old fashioned threshing machine and adding a quantity of salt and lime. If more farmers would do likewise they would save money, and money saved is money gained.

E. S. Chilcott and W. L. Wright, two of our wide awake young farmers, attended the Grangers' picnic at William's Grove. They were accompanied by E. B. Greenland, the best mechanic in this neck of timber, also by Misses Ida and Emma Chilcott, who, with their brother, E. S. Chilcote, extended the trip to Gettysburg. There are few persons that visit that historic field that can give as much information concerning it as Mr. Chilcott, he being the best read historian in this part of the county.

CASSVILLE.

John McClain has been quite ill with sciatic rheumatism. At this writing he is improving.

Rev. Shaulis preached in the Lutheran church Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Norval Greenland is able to be out, after a very severe attack of inflammation of the stomach.

Revs. Burrows and Mason left on Monday to attend the annual conference of the M. P. church, which convenes at Uniontown.

Recent visitors were Geo. W. Henderson, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. C. Craine, Altoona; Misses Green and Henderson, Saltillo: Miss Sallie Evans, Hopewell.

Mrs. Stine, who has been ill for almost two months, is slowly improving. During her illness friends have come from all parts of the charge to inquire as to her condition. The Epworth Leaguers have kept her table filled with beautiful flowers.

On Friday evening our citizens enjoyed an evening with the phonograph. Many beautiful musical selections were reproduced. The address of Miss Willard at the Christian Endeavor convention, Cleveland, and that of Gov. McKinley were most inspiring.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Lottie Spiese is spending a few days with friends in Mt. Carmel.

A new street lamp beautifies and enlightens the corner at O'Connor's store.

Mrs. Isaac Gorsuch, jr., and children are visiting at the former's parents at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

There will be a phonographic entertainment in the Lutheran church next Saturday evening. Admission, 10 and 15 cents.

Don't forget the picnic next Saturday. It is to be held at the baseball ground along the creek road, a distance of about a mile from town.

Encampment Features.

After a year's tireless work arrangements are now complete for the meeting of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Pittsburg, Pa., September 10 to 15. Monday, the 10th, the Naval Veterans' Association will have a parade, with the Sons of Veterans' Guard as escort, 5,000 men being in line. In the evening the Naval Veterans will have a "dog watch" at Old City Hall. Tuesday, 11th, at 10.30 A. M., the G. A. R., will have its grand parade with 40,000 veterans and 200 bands and drum corps in line. In the evening there will be seven grand camp fires presided over by soldiers of National fame and addressed by some of the foremost men in the country. Wednesday, 12th, the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War will parade, escorted by two regiments and a battery of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The same organization will have a camp fire that evening, and there will also be at East Pittsburg a grand "outing," for which 5,000 invitations have been issued, and which will be the biggest event of the kind ever known in Western Pennsylvania. Thursday evening, 13th, there will be a magnificent display of fireworks on the Monongahela river, and the women's organizations will have a grand reception. Friday, the 14th, the delegates and their ladies will be treated to a river excursion, for which a fleet of three steamers, with a capacity of 3,000 persons, has been engaged.

Meanwhile, there will be the National Conventions of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans, Naval Veterans' Association, Nation Association of Union Prisoners of War, National Association of War Musicians, Signal Corps Association, Chaplains' Association, etc., and reunions of army associations to the number of over 100, and a variety of minor meetings and attractions. For the proper conduct of the whole affair a fund of over $100,000 has been provided, $75,000 of which amount is raised by popular subscription.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The W. C. T. U. of Huntingdon county will hold its fall convention at Cassville, September 11th and 12th, beginning Tuesday evening with the Demorest contest. Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, state president, will be present and will lecture. She is an able and eloquent speaker. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to be present.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and $1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at constable's sale and left the same on the premises of John Spangler, of Cass township: 1 brown mare, 1 bay mare, 1 bay colt, six milch cows, three head of young cattle, 5 calves, 20 sheep, 7 head hogs, 1 brood sow and 9 pigs, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 mower, hay rake, cultivator, spring tooth harrow, sled, 2 furrow plows, 2 shovel plows, set buggy harness, 2 set work harness, wind mill, 2 grain cradles, wheat, oats, rye, hay, corn in the ground, hay ladders, lot of lumber and household and kitchen furniture. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

SUSAN B. SPANGLER.

Cass Twp., July 25, 1894.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N.Y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your (HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.
9-5-91.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by sending away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

FIRE - SALE.

The Largest

"FIRE STOCK" ever offered in Huntingdon will be opened up on Saturday, Sept. 3nd, in the room formerly occupied by Wm. Reed, opera house block. While the fire damaged SOME of my goods a large part of it was NOT damaged in the least, some not even smoked—especially those in boxes, but we propose to

Close Out Our Entire Stock

before we start in the new again, and in order to do that the goods must go at a sacrifice, damaged or not damaged. Now is your time to lay by a supply of Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, Hats, Oil Cloths, Suspenders, Shirts, Lamps, Vases, Tinware, Brushes, Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Mitts, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Don't Fail to Go and See
The Greatest Wonder of the Nineteenth Century,
—THE GREAT—
BROOKLYN BRIDGE,
exhibition in the Show Windows at the store of
THOS. S. JOHNSTON, Agt.,
7th and Washington Sts.

The Bridge

is built out of **9,763** cakes of Toilet Soap, and is the finest display ever attempted in Central Pennsylvania, manufactured by the Cincinnati Soap Co., and is of excellent quality, having the same ingredients as the finest 15 and 25c-cent Soaps, and for the purpose of thoroughly introducing it we offer it for a limited time only,

2 Cakes for 5 Cents.

After you have admired the Grand Display, don't forget the attions inside the store. An opportunity seldom offered to grasp the unprecedented Bargains now being offered in

Seasonable Dress Goods,
White Goods, Laces, Corsets,
Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

An immense stock, of excellent quality and correct styles, at prices to suit everybody.

50 doz Men's Working Shirts worth 50 cts.
25 " " Over Shirts " 50 "
38 " " Overalls " 50 "
} for **39** cents each.
23 " " Working Pants for 99 cents per pair.
Men's Cotton Socks, 3, 4 and 5 pairs for 25 cents.
3,700 yards dark and light Challies at 4 cents per yard.
4,300 yards Shirting Prints, at 4 " " "
2,900 yards best Apron Ginghams, at 5 " " "
3,700 yards Navy Blue Calicoes at 5 " " "

Our yard-wide Bleached Muslin at 6 cents and Unbleached at 5 cens per yard, are impressible.

Table Linens, Draperies, Chenille Curtains, Porteries, Table Covers, White Counterpains, &c., at prices that will be a surprise.

Our Motto: We Strive to Please. Quick Sales and Small Profits for Cash or Produce.

☞GRAIN, SEEDS and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully Yours,

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. | Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 5, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court next week.

—The borough schools will open next Monday.

—H. L. Robley, of Altoona, visited relatives and friends in this place over Sunday.

—If you want the best flour made try a sack of the White Swan brand made at the new mill.

—Mrs. D. E. Parker, of Kipple, is visiting among friends and relatives in and about Mapleton.

—W. A. Potts and son, of Altoona, spent Sunday afternoon with his mother in this place.

—To-morrow will be the last day for registering. Every voter should see that his name is on the list.

—All well disposed persons are invited to attend the P. O. S. of A. picnic at Newton Hamilton tomorrow.

—The Democratic state convention will meet next Tuesday to nominate candidates for congressmen-at-large.

—Miss Lulu Curry, of Clearfield county, has been the guest of her brother, Rev. F. W. Curry, for the past few days.

—George W. Wright, wife and daughter, are enjoying a week viewing the sights at Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

—A number of persons from this place attended the picnic at Latta Grove last Friday and had an interesting time.

—Mrs. Catharine Foust, of Henderson township, spent a short time last week among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—P. O. S. of A. county picnic at Newton Hamilton to-morrow. If the weather be fair a very large number will be in attendance.

—FOR SALE.—A Stevens rifle, 32 calibre. In excellent condition. Will be sold cheap. For further information call on S. B. Neice.

—D. C. Pheasant and wife, of Kipple, arrived in Mapleton last week and will spend a few days among friends and relatives in this vicinity.

—Miss Blanch Keith, of Tod township, and Miss Mary Hamilton, of Cassville, left on Monday to attend the Millersville state normal school.

—Farmers can have their wheat exchanged for flour and bran or by bringing ten bushels can have their own wheat ground at the new mill.

—M. E. church services for next Sabbath: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; preaching service, 10.15 A. M.; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Senior League, 6.30 P. M.

—Prices of flour, etc., at the new mill: Flour, 75 cents per sack; chop, $1.25 per 100 pounds; shorts, $1.25 per 100 pounds; bran, 90 cents per 100 pounds.

—The Democratic judicial conference for this district was held last Friday at Tyrone. C. M. Bower, Esq., of Bellefonte, was named as the candidate for president judge.

—Miss Annie Sponeybarger, of Huntingdon, formerly of Mapleton, was married in Philadelphia last Wednesday to F. H. Greene, also of Huntingdon. The ITEM extends congratulations.

—L. M. Speer has secured the agency for the Continental Fire Insurance Company and is prepared to insure town and country property at reasonable rates. The Continental is a good company.

—We acknowledge the receipt of n a invitation to attend the 34th annual fair of the Juniata county agricultural society, to be held at Port Royal, September 12-14. The cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg will be a feature of the fair.

—The new flour mill was started on Friday and has been running very successfully. The mill is fitted up with the latest improved machinery and is turning out flour that can't be beaten. Every sack is warranted to be as good as any straight grade made in Pennsylvania.

—Mrs. Hoover, a former resident of this place, died Monday at the home of her son-in-law, David Long, Spruce Creek. The remains were brought to Mapleton yesterday evening and from here conveyed to Trough Creek valley for interment. We are without further particulars.

—Miss Louie Foust, of Reynoldsville, daughter of Dr. John Foust, formerly of this vicinity, has been visiting among relatives in this county for several weeks. A portion of the past week has been spent in and about Mapleton. Miss Foust is a charming young lady, quite intelligent and sociable.

—Lizzie, daughter of the late Amos Hydecker, having secured admission to the soldier orphans school, left Monday morning for Chester Springs. She arrived safely at her destination.

—A new line of Watches and Jewelry just received and will be sold at extremely low prices by the Mount Union jeweler. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agt.,
Water Street, Mount Union, Pa.

—Information concerning the members of the old Scott's Artillery militia company continues to reach this office and the arrangements for the reunion at this place in October are progressing. We will be gratified to hear from others who belonged to that organization.

—In addition to those mentioned in these columns last week who attended the Grangers' picnic at Williams Grove, from this vicinity were the following: G. D. Wood and wife, R. C. Yocum and W. H. Spangler, of Mapleton; E. S. Chilcott and two sisters, W. L. Wright, and Ed. Greenland, of Coltax.

—The Republican judicial conferees of this district have been in session at Tyrone daily since last Thursday but have failed to come to a conclusion. A great number of ballots have been taken, each resulting Lovell 3, Love 3. Inasmuch as Huntingdon county must furnish the Republican vote to elect the nominee, it would seem but just that the nominee should be a Huntingdon county man. It has been twenty-three years since a Huntingdon county man presided over the courts of this county.

—A freight wreck occurred about a mile above town shortly after midnight last Thursday morning. It was a rear end collison. An engine had cut loose above town to run down for water. A following engine crashed into the train. The caboose and five cars were demolished and thirteen other cars were more or less broken. Four cars were wrecked the same morning at Mount Union and eleven cars were wrecked at Horningford Thursday evening. The heavy fogs and smoke which have covered the land for the past two weeks make railroading perilous.

—A special term of court was held last Saturday to hear a matter from Mount Union growing out of the failure of the school directors of that place to elect a teacher of No. 4 school. After hearing testimony and a discussion of the case the court issued an order dismissing the board of directors and appointing a new one. Those removed were T. H. Adams, John Rummell, I. N. Taylor, Charles Stratford, A. S. Welch and H. W. Maxwell. The new board is as follows: F. H. Harrison, W. T. Bell, H. S. Smelker, R. J. Faust, Charles DeFrehn and Henry McGarvey.

—L. A. Green, contractor for the stone work of the county bridge at this place, completed his work last Wednesday. Mrs. Green came down from Huntingdon in the morning and took charge of the cuisine department at the boarding tent. At noon all the employees and an ITEM representative were summoned to the tent where quite a feast had been prepared. All partook thereof to their satisfaction and voted unanimously that Mrs. Green was a better cook than the person who previously had charge of that department. Mr. Green has made a good job of the stone work for the new bridge and there has been no delay in completing it. The contract calls for the bridge to be completed by September 8th but up to this writing, the iron has not been brought on the ground.

Neck Broken.

On Saturday afternoon about 4 oclock John Platt, a farmer of Jackson township, fell from his wagon near Cummings Mill, and was instantly killed. His neck was broken and the back part of his head was crushed.

Mr. Platt was in town in the morning and got into bad company who provided him with liquor and he was intoxicated when he started home. Nobody was with him in the wagon, but he was noticed falling by a gentleman named Green, who went to his assistance but he found that life was extinct.

Deceased was aged about 40 years, and leaves a family. He was a quiet, industrious man, not given to drink habit, and his sad death is mourned by the community.—*News.*

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

Our Borough Schools.

The schools of this borough will open next Monday and we sincerely hope that parents and guardians will take an active interest in the schools from the beginning of the term and see that their children and wards are at school every day of the term.

The directors have elected Dr. W. J. Campbell a member of the board, vice G. W. Wright, resigned. The board has decided to purchase all needed supplies for the school and no child need be kept out of school for want of books or supplies.

A graded course of study has been adopted by the board. This may not be perfect but it is a step in the right direction and will place our schools on a higher plane than they have previously occupied. The board desires that the best of advantages be given to the boys and girls of the town and any one who sets his or her mark to thoroughly master this course and reaches this mark will have as good an education as is given by many of the higher institutions of learning in the land. For the benefit of the people of the town we publish this course and the ITEM hopes that every boy and girl will be inspired to reach the summit. A diploma will be givent o all who pass a satisfactory examination in this course:

NO. 1—B GRADE.

Chart Exercises, Slate exercises, correcting false syntax, as heard on the play ground and in school room, writing letters, words and numbers. Spell ordinary words of three letters.

A GRADE.

Correcting false syntax. Writing sentences—subject and predicate.

Arithmetic: Definition, distinguish between abstract and concrete, similar and dissimilar. Define notation, numeration, addition and subtraction. Add and subtract numbers of three figures each.

Geography: Mapleton and surrounding townships, with special reference to Juniata river.

History: Stories by teacher—repetition by pupils.

Spelling: Words of one syllable.

Reading: First reader grade. Oral Hygiene—with special reference to cleanliness, care of stomach and teeth.

NO. 2—C GRADE.

Grammar: Oral, definitions, elements of grammar. Distinguish proper and common nouns.

Arithmetic: Introduction, numeration table to trillions, addition, subtraction and first-five multiplication tables.

Geography of Huntingdon county. Natural divisions of land and water.

History: Stories for reproduction.

Spelling: Ordinary words of two syllables.

Reading: Second reader grade.

Structure of the body, cleanliness, care of stomach and teeth.

B GRADE.

Grammar: Correcting false syntax; diagram simple sentences; define subject, predicate, modifier, diagram, analysis, synthesis and parts of speech.

Arithmetic: Complete subject to, and including multiplication.

Geography of county and state.

History: Stories for reproduction.

Spelling: Two to three syllable words.

Reading: Second or third reader grade.

Structure of the body, digestion, stimulants and narcotics.

A GRADE.

Grammar: General subject from text book, to subdivision of parts of speech. Frequent composition work.

Arithmetic: Complete four fundamental rules.

Geography: County, state and United States.

History: Stories for reproduction. Weekly papers for filing.

Spelling: Three syllable words, third reader grade. Recitations.

Review structure of the body, digestion, stimulants and narcotics. Define function and organ; name principal organs and state functions, Circulation.

NO. 3—B GRADE.

Grammar: General subject to capital letters and punctuation. Special attention to composition work.

Arithmetic: Complete subject to denominate numbers.

Geography: Western hemisphere. Special attention to United States.

History: Stories for reproduction.

Spelling: Words in ordinary use.

Reading: Third reader grade.

Physiology: Add Nervous System to A grade of No. 2.

A GRADE.

Grammar: Complete elementary grammar. Special attention to composition and letter writing.

Arithmetic: Complete elementary book.

Geography: Complete elementary book.

History: Complete subject to revolutionary war. Constitution.

Spelling: Reading: Fourth reader grade.

Physiology: Elementary complete.

Algebra: Elementary lessons.

Local civil government.

Weekly composition work.

NO. 4—C GRADE.

Grammar: Advanced lessons to subdivision of parts of speech.

Arithmetic: Review from secondary operations and complete to percentage with mental work.

Algebra: Complete four fundamental rules.

Geography: Complete advanced lessons of Western hemisphere. Special reference to United States.

History: Complete to civil war. Constitution U. S. Civil government of Pennsylvania.

Spelling: Reading: Fifth reader grade. Recitations at least monthly.

Physiology: Complete.

B GRADE.

Grammar: Complete advanced lessons. Composition work.

Arithmetic: Complete, with mental work.

Algebra: Complete to involution, evolution and radicals.

Geography: Complete advanced lessons. Review county and state.

History: Complete.

Spelling. Supplementary reading, elocution, literature. Physical geography.

A GRADE.

Grammar: Review. Rhetoric and weekly composition work for filing.

Algebra: To quadratics and review. Weekly review of arithmetic.

Natural philosophy. General history. Book keeping. Spelling. Reading. Elocution. Literature. Civil government.

Elementary lessons in Latin.

Four books Plane geometry.

Weekly lessons in form drawing from A grade in No. 1 through course.

Pupils will be required to make up all missed recitations. Bible shall be read either by teacher or by school as the teacher may elect once a day in each school. Due attention must be given to the defining of words taught in each grade. Penmanship must be taught in every grade from C grade in No. 2 school to A grade in No. 4 school.

P. O. S. of A. Picnic and Reunion.

The picnic and reunion to be held at Newton Hamilton to-morrow under the auspices of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Huntingdon county, promises to be a big affair if the weather be favorable. The secretary of the county organization is in receipt of information from Camps in the Juniata valley which indicates two thousand to three thousand persons will be on the ground. Addresses will be made by prominent members of the order.

The East Broad Top railroad will sell excursion tickets from all points on its line to Mount Union at the low rate of twenty-five cents. Special train will leave Robertsdale at 6.20 A. M., and Goshorn at 6.50 A. M., to connect with regular train at Rockhill. Special train will leave Mount Union at 6.30 P. M., and special will leave Rockhill for Goshorn on arrival of train from Mount Union. A section of fast line, west, will stop at Newton Hamilton, making connection with special train on East Broad Top railroad at Mount Union.

For the benefit of those who do not want to take provisions with them, the restaurant on the ground will be open and refreshments will be sold under the auspices of the association. Sandwiches, coffee, pies, cakes, fruit, ice cream, lemonade, peanuts, candy, cigars, cigaretts, etc., can be purchased at reasonable rates.

The steamboats will ply all day between Newton Hamilton and Blue Springs. A game of base ball will be played on the grounds in the afternoon. The grounds have been put in excellent order and everything possible will be done to add to the comfort and enjoyment of those in attendance.

All well disposed persons are invited to attend this picnic and reunion.

Half Rates to Pittsburg on Account of the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

The Pennsylvania railroad announces that excursion tickets will be sold at half rates, Sept. 6th to Sept. 10th, good to return until Sept. 26th with a minimum rate of fifty cents. It is expected that this will be the largest Grand Army encampment that has ever been held, from the fact that the name of Pittsburg is remembered by every veteran, as it was the first city to establish a Subsistence committee.

The following program has been adopted by the citizens' executive committee.

Monday, Sept. 10th, parade of the Naval Veterans, escorted by the Sons of Veterans. Camp fire in the evening under the auspices of the Naval Veterans at Old City Hall.

Tuesday, September 11th, parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Camp fires in the evening at Old City Hall, the headquarters of the first Sanitary Commission.

Wednesday, September 12th, the 28th National Encampment will convene at the Grand opera house, at 10.00 A. M., with an open meeting, at which the Governor of the state, the mayors of the two cities and a representative of the Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R. will deliver addresses of welcome. On the same date the annual meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Daughters of Veterans. Parade of the Union Ex-Prisoners of War, escorted by the National Guard. In the evening an entertainment will be given the representatives to the several National bodies at East Pittsburg, in the immense buildings at that place tendered for their use by Mr. George Westinghouse.

Thursday, September 13th, continuation of the meeting of Encampment and other national bodies. In the evening a magnificent display of fire works on the river.

Friday, September 14th, steamboat excursion to Davis Island dam, and other points of interest.

The Pennsylvania railroad will be prepared to carry every person who may desire to attend this, the 28th national encampment of the G. A. R.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Americans have come to be known as the greatest travellers in the world.

The official estimate of the population of the United States on July 1, 1894, was 68,397,000. The population as shown by the census of 1890 was 62,622,250.

Sisal hemp is being so successfully cultivated in Jamaica, that next year a considerable quantity of the fibre will be exported. The plant can be grown on barren lands and impoverished soils, which are worthless for other crops. The climate of the island is very favorable to its growth and it is destined to become a great boon to the planters.

A French newspaper has put together the deaths directly and indirectly caused by President Carnot's assassination. An employe of M. Carnot's stables died of a stroke brought on by grief and excitement. A boy was accidentally stabbed to death by a schoolmaster who was demonstrating too realistically how Caserio committedthe murder. A woman at Perpignan, who went mad on suddenly being told the news, threw herself out of the window and was killed. Indirectly, the event caused the deaths of the foreman of the men who arranged the funeral hangings at the Elysee, Paris, and of four persons who were killed in the crowd.

The banana is a fruit that possesses wonderful sustaining properties, remarks the New York Sun. It is now fully appreciated; yet years ago, in the warm countries where it flourishes, it was thought of so lightly that it was allowed to waste if not eaten by the cattle. It is true the plant itself was valued, but simply as a shade for coffee trees, between rows of which it was planted. When in bloom the banana plantation is a sight of beauty, the buds and blossoms being gigantic affairs. In Cuba the fruit is reared with exceptional pride. The Spaniards used to regard the banana as a forbidden fruit, because they believed that they detected in its heart the transverse section of the cross.

An English writer urges that the tricycle is a much better and more convenient vehicle for general use than the bicycle. He argues that when bicyclist meet they are not able to stop for a friendly chat without both dismounting; that a bicyclist's attention is so much absorbed in watching the road before him that he is entirely cut off from the enjoyment of the scenery through which he is passing; and further, that the constant use of the bicycle tends to deform the figure by producing the "bicycle hump." On the other hand, a tricycle properly made with ball bearings, pneumatic tires and all other modern improvements, enables the rider, with no appreciably greater exertion, to jog along leisurely, take in the beauties of nature and stop at will to chat with his neighbors. All this is true enough, comments the Picayune, but there is little danger that confirmed cyclists will give up their two wheels for three. The tricycle may do well enough for little children, women and old men, but the true wheelman scorns it.

It is said that the murder of President Carnot, and the plots against the life of the Czar of Russia, which were discovered in that connection, has led to his determining that Siberia was too good a place for anarchist convicts, and has decided that hereafter they should be housed on the island of Saghalien. The Trans-Siberian, railroad, now building, is thought likely to make that country too desirable anyway for a penal settlement. It is said to be rich in agricultural resources, and full of most valuable mines, and ere long it will be crowded with an honest and industrious population, among whom the convicts would be sadly out of place. Saghalien, however, has no such bright future possible before it. Its climate is gloomy, inhospitable and horribly cold, and its soil rocky and sterile. It is said that a person not acclimated to the place, cannot expect to live there longer than one year. There are a number of Russian convicts there now, and among them Sophie Bluhstein, who is said to be the most resourceful and hardened criminal that Russia ever produced.

The new Japanese minister at Washington is a Yale man, but he is said to have no football record.

One-half the quinine manufactured in all parts of the world is used in the United States. Louisiana and Mississippi are the greatest markets.

An Italian named Guane proposes that the exhibits of the proposed Paris exposition of 1900 should be so arranged that every object may be visited in cars and inspected without the visitor having to leave his seat.

The introduction of predaceous animals, to hold certain pests in check, has not proved an unqualified success in New Zealand, notes the American Agriculturist. A local paper of that colony states that the weasels, which were imported to keep down rabbits and rats, are increasing so rapidly as to become a serious menace to poultry keepers. Their success in keeping down the rabbit pest is problematical, and so far are they from destroying rats, it appears that they fraternize with them, one farmer having found a rat living on merry terms in the same nest with four weasels.

Deaths by starvation are probably commoner among the rich than among the poor, states the Chicago Herald. The emaciation that comes from chronic indigestion simply proclaims an ill-nourished body, a starving without hunger. Every physician in New York, from whatever social circle his patients are drawn, treats many such cases of starvation. The milk diet, so much talked of for the past twenty years, and so little understood, is really a device to feed these starving men and women who perish for lack of nourishment in the presence of plenty.

A British officer, who apparently knows, says that it "would be as reasonable to charge brave men armed with pitchforks against brave men armed with rifles as to pit, man for man, the Chinese in their present condition against the Japanese." "Of all native and colonial troops I have seen, and I have seen most of them," says he, "I would, next to Goorkhas, prefer a regiment of Japanese. They are brave, temperate, patient, energetic, and at this moment the Chinese, whatever might be done with them, are 200 years behind." There is a gymnasium in every Japanese barracks.

Secretary Gresham has brought typewriters into the State Department. For years typewriting machines have been used in the different departments, in all but the State Department. Former officials have always considered that the State Department had something distinctly sacred about it, and that to introduce such a modern, noisy machine as a typewriter into its precincts would be little short of sacrilege. But Mr. Gresham, says the Boston Advertiser, has none of those ideas, and he has horrified the old State Department men by issuing a decree that the writing of the Department is to be done by machine, and time and labor saved. So now the unusual clang of the typewriter is heard all through the State Department.

Professor W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., who is recognized as the highest authority in the United States on all questions that relate to food and nutrition, is making war on fat meat. He says: "Indications of the excess of fat in our food products are abundant. We may find them in the quantities of fat meat which are cut out of the "trimmings" at the butchershops and in the fat left uneaten on the plates on our tables. This wastefulness is not mere perverseness. It is, in part at least, obedience to an instinct which leads us to reject material we do not need for nourishment." The professor finds, too, indications that the taste of consumers is changing. Very fat beef is in less demand than formerly. The same is true of pork. "The English market," he says, "calls for leaner pork than is made in our great corn-growing States. Pork packers say that their wares find less ready sale in the south than they used to. Butchers in the eastern states report a falling off in the demand for fat meats."

THE TARIFF BILL A LAW.

THE PRESIDENT NEITHER SIGNED NOR VETOED IT.

In a Private Letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, He Explained Why He Did Not Approve the Gorman Compromise Measure, Substituted for the Wilson Bill.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the Gorman Tariff bill, passed by the House of Representatives on February 1 and by the Senate on July 3, became a law without the signature of President Cleveland and with only his qualified approval, expressed in a private letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi. As intimated in that letter, the President was disposed to let the bill become the law without any comment whatever from him. The Speaker, Mr. Catchings, Mr. Clarke, of Alabama, and other tariff reformers of the House urged the President to sign, in the belief that his approval, even if "" were qualified by a memorandum setting forth his views of the bill's imperfections, would have a salutary effect in modifying prejudice against it, and in stimulating the Democrats of the country to renewed efforts to advance the work begun by the present session of Congress. The letter to Mr. Catchings was the outcome of the conversations the President had with the men of the House who had advocated the Wilson bill.

The President's letter follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 27, 1894.

Hon. T. C. Catchings:

MY DEAR SIR—Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clarke, of Alabama, a few days ago, in regard to my action upon the Tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject further and more serious consideration. The result is I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formation of legislation which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform was lately entered upon by the Congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse. It is therefore with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization. Neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through the Congress which made every sincere tariff reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interferred with its final construction, which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform counsels.

And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and Governmental favoritism.

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results of this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might.

The trusts and combinations—the communism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten nor forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

I love the principles of true Democracy, because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization, because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to have engrafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations.

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features; but it is vexatious to recall that, while free coal and iron have been denied us, a recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about $700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

I am sure that there is a common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far-reaching that, if disregarded, a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff cannot be successfully inaugurated.

When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials, we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges, the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture, and shield the consumer against the exaction of inordinate profits.

It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living.

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform, should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against the treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ST. LOUIS was the first club to play 100 games.

MEEKIN, of New York, is the swiftest pitcher in the League.

MERCER, of Washington, has done fine work for that club this year.

THE Bostons lead the clubs in fielding and the Philadelphias in batting.

SHOCH and Dowd are among the best foot ball players in the National League.

IT is generally poor umpiring at the bottom of any "scene" on the ball field.

IT doesn't pay to judge a new pitcher by one game, nor by two, for that matter.

TWICE this season ten runs have been scored in one inning against the Pittsburgs.

BROUTHERS, of Baltimore, has made more hits and runs than any other first baseman in the League.

CONNAUGHTON has proved a fine utility player for Boston, and plays well in all the positions he is assigned to.

A FLORIDA league is to be organized for the winter, and many of the League players will spend the winter there.

THE Washingtons have the largest record of total bases in a game, and it was made against the Bostons—forty-nine.

CATCHER ZIMMER, of Cleveland, tosses the ball down to second quicker and with apparently less effort than any backstop in the League.

TUCKER wants to get away from Boston, where he says he is not appreciated. There are eleven other League teams anxious to get him.

THE use of the catchers' glove among infielders is spreading. Connaughton and Sugden are the latest offenders. Legislation is needed.

CERTAIN clergymen of Gilpin County, Colorado, have organized a base ball team that, it is said, can beat any other nine in that lively neighborhood.

TERRIFIC batting has won a majority of the games credited to the Chicagoes this season. Boston, too, has won out many games by slugging the ball.

MCALEER'S accident has curbed the Cleveland outfielder's talent as a base runner. Once a player's limbs are injured he develops a caution that knocks all the dash out of him, especially when he is on the bases.

PITCHERS CUPPY and Parrot actually now use mitts while pitching. Pretty soon all the fielders will use the unsightly mitts and next we may expect to see nets brought into use. This is getting away from baseball pure and simple with a vengeance.

RUSIE and Stivetts say they prefer the present pitching rules, despite the hard-hitting handicap. As they are the speediest pitchers in the League their preference for the new rules proves that speed, after all, is the thing in these heavy hitting days.

SCHRIVER, catcher of the Chicago Baseball Club, has caught a ball thrown from the top of the Washington Monument. Nearly all of the prominent ball players who have visited Washington since the shaft was erected have tried the feat, which was generally supposed beyond any man's power.

CAPTAIN TEBEAU, of Cleveland, is the only one of the long list of ball players suffering the misfortune of a broken leg to become entirely cured. His leg never troubles him, though other players always complained of temporary weakness and were always fearful of an accident in their base running.

SOME weeks ago a Baltimore newspaper telegraphed to Anson, of Chicago, thus: "Send us, not to exceed fifty words by wire, giving your opinion of the Baltimores' chances to win the pennant." The response came back in much briefer form than was anticipated. The "special" when set up and printed, read thus: "None. A. C. Anson."

CHARLIE BENNETT, formerly catcher of the Boston team, was given a rousing reception at the South End grounds, Boston, by 9000 of his friends, who had gathered for his "benefit." The "King of Catchers" came on the field, supported on crutches, and surrounded by Champion James J. Corbett, Captain Nash, Pitcher Nichols and the whole Boston team. The game realized $7900.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	69	36	.657	Pittsburg	52	54	.491
Boston	69	38	.645	Chicago	49	58	.458
New York	69	39	.639	Cincinnati	46	60	.434
Philadel.	59	46	.562	St. Louis	44	63	.411
Brooklyn	56	49	.533	Wash'ng'n	37	71	.343
Cleveland	55	49	.529	Louisville	32	74	.302

THE UNCONFIRMED.

Nominations That Were Not Acted on, or Were Rejected.

The following nominations failed of confirmation by the Senate during the second session of the Fifty-third Congress:

United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee—James D. Porter.

United States Attorneys—John W. Beekman for the District of New Jersey, William M. Marbury for the District of Maryland.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Geo. W. Wilson for the District of Florida, A Augustus Healey for the First District of New York.

Collectors of Customs—David G. Brown for the District of Montana, James W. Ball for the District of Yaquina, in the State of Oregon; George M. Hansom for the District of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine.

Indian Agents—Thomas B. Teter, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Marshall Petit, Klamath Agency, Oregon.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels—John H. Galway for the Eighth District.

The following nominations were rejected during the session:

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States—William B. Hornblower and Wheeler H. Peckham.

Consul—Benjamin Lenthier, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Collector of Customs—Edward J. Taylor for the District of Niagara, New York.

Surveyor of Customs—J. Scott Harrison for the Port of Kansas City, Mo.

Register of Land Office—Henry W. Long, Gainesville, Fla.

Postmasters—Jonas Shays, Oswego, N. Y.; Treadwell B. Kellum, Babylon, N. Y.; Thomas B. Manion, Herkimer, N. Y.; George F. Van Dam, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

A. P. LANE, of the Geological Survey, is making an exploration through the middle of Labrador. It is reported that he has made some very important discoveries, and that inner Labrador is not the barren waste it has been reported to be.

ACCORDING to the report of Commissioner Seymour, 21,496 patents were issued during the year and 13,167 expired.

DISASTER TO THE DUTCH.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO PUNISH LOMBOK'S RAJAH.

The Troops Led by General Vetter Were Entrapped and Cut Down by the Natives—Two Expeditions Decimated—The Affair Caused Great Excitement in Holland.

The Holland Official Journal has published a despatch regarding the disaster to the Dutch forces operating against the Rajah of the Island of Lombok, near Java. The despach says that Gen. Vetter, the commander of the expedition, was surprised at 11 o'clock at night, near Tjakra Negara. The firing was continuous until morning, and the Dutch, in this engagement, lost fourteen killed and eighty-five wounded. As the water supply of the column failed, and as foraging was impossible, the Dutch troops were compelled to retreat towards Mataram, the capital of the island. During the retreat the Dutch lost heavily, being constantly harassed by the natives, and at one place in the route they found that barracades had been raised. These obstructions were so stoutly defended by the native warriors that the troops were unable to force a passage and were compelled to make a long detour in order to avoid the blockaded route, and in so doing they lost more men.

The Dutch succeeded in reaching Ampenan with a total of causalties far in excess of the number at first reported. The killed included four officers and sixty-three men, there were twelve officers and 153 men wounded, and six officers and 148 men missing. Consequently twenty-two officers and 364 men were killed, wounded, or missing during the successive engagements with the natives. In addition the Vetter column lost four fieldguns.

It now appears that two other columns of Dutch troops operating upon the same island have sustained heavy losses and endured much suffering. These are the columns commanded by Colonels Van Pabst and Bylevelt. These columns have been operating separately and have also succeeded in reaching Ampenan. Their losses are not stated, but they are admitted to be heavy. Colonel Van Pabst was among the officers killed with his column.

The news of the loss sustained by the Dutch forces sent to punish the Rajah of Lombok has caused great excitement throughout Holland, and it is believed that the whole truth is not yet known, and that when the losses of the Van Pabst and Bylevelt columns are added to those sustained by the Vetter columns, the loss in killed, wounded and missing will be over 500 men.

The people are clamoring for the latest news from Lombok, and the Government is urged promptly to despatch the strongest reinforcements possible to that island.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE President of Chile gets $15,000 a year.

BISMARCK has 482 crosses and decorations.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has just celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday.

KING BUTARITARI, of the Gilbert Islands, is a great monarch; weight, 345 pounds.

THE oldest prelate in the Church of England is the Bishop of Chichester, who is ninety-one.

DR. VIRCHOW, it is said, has fallen into the habit of taking only three hours' sleep out of the twenty-four.

IT is one of the odd habits of Dr. Blackie, the distinguished Scotch philosopher, to wear indoors a broad-brimmed hat.

SECRETARY GRESHAM, who is rarely seen without a cigar in his mouth, is said to allow himself twenty cigars, of the best grade, a day.

ROBERT BLAINE, brother of the late James G. Blaine, has been appointed to a $900 clerkship in the Library of Congress, Washington.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD is having a house built overlooking Lake Champlain at Burlington, where he will reside after his retirement from the army.

IT is now rumored that childless Russell Sage will build a monument to himself by leaving in his will a fortune of over $25,000,000 in philanthropic bequests.

A STATUE of Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, has been torn down from a park in Garmisch and carried away. This is said to be a sign of his growing popularity.

THE German Emperor, in spite of his lame and useless arm, is an excellent horseman. Attendants have to help him into the saddle, but once there he can master any horse.

PROFESSOR STELLWAG VON CARION, the famous oculist of the University of Vienna, has retired owing to old age. Many Americans have studied under the professor.

EX-GOVERNOR SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, is now living in a small cottage near the beach at Narragansett Pier, and discharges the duties of Chief of Police at Narragansett Pier.

IT is said that Senator Dolph, of Oregon, never smiles. In the whole course of his service in the Senate nobody has seen his eye light up or his lip quiver. Why it is no one has ever had the courage to ask.

LORD BREADALBANE is credited with owning the most magnificent residence in Scotland. His lordship can ride 100 miles west from Taymouth Park to Armaddy Castle, on the Argyllshire coast, without setting hoof off his possessions.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN started in life as a house mover. He made his first stake in a contract for moving a large number of stores and other buildings from the banks of the Erie Canal, the job being made necessary by the widening of that waterway.

REPRESENTATIVE TALBERT, of South Carolina, occupies a unique position among Congressmen in that he neither goes to the theatre, drinks, smokes, chews or plays cards. He has a habit, however, of never passing a beggar on the street without giving him a nickel, disposing thus of the small change that most men spend on themselves.

W. C. HOWELLS, father of W. D. Howells, the novelist, died at Jefferson, Ohio, of paralysis. He was eighty-eight years old. He was engaged in newspaper work from 1830 until 1874, when President Grant appointed him United States Consul at Quebec, where he served four years. He was also Consul at Toronto for five years. He served in the Ohio State Senate in 1864-5.

DURING the late British naval manoeuvres a pigeon was obtained from Dublin by the officers of the Tatona and utilized by a correspondent to send a telegram to a London journal when the ship was sixty miles out at sea. The bird arrived home in perfect safety, and the message was duly forwarded and printed next morning.

AT Flora, Ind., Walter Long, in a spirit of bravado, jumped into a bin of wheat, which was being loaded for an elevator into a car. He was drawn in and suffocated.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Rescue."

TEXT: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."—Acts xvi., 31.

Jails are dark, dull, damp, loathsome places even now, but they were worse in the apostolic times. I imagine to-day we are standing in the Philippian dungeon. Do you not feel the chill? Do you not hear the groans of those incarcerated ones who for ten years have not seen the sunlight and the deep sigh of women who remember their father's house and mourn over their wasted estates? Listen again. It is the cough of a consumptive or the struggle of one in the nightmare of a great horror. You listen again and hear a culprit, his chains rattling as he rolls over in his dreams, and you say, "God, pity the prisoner!" But there is another sound in that prison. It is the song of joy and gladness. What a place to sing in! The music comes winding through the corridors of the prison, and in all the dark wards the whisper is heard: "What's that? What's that?"

It is the song of Paul and Silas. They cannot sleep. They have been whipped—very badly whipped. The long gashes on their backs are bleeding yet. They lie flat on the cold ground, their feet fast in wooden sockets, and of course they cannot sleep. But they can sing. Jailer, what are you doing with these people? Why have they been put in here? Oh, they have been trying to make the world better. Is that all? That is all. A pit for Joseph. A lion's cave for Daniel. A blazing furnace for Shadrach. Clubs for John Wesley. An anathema for Philipp Melanchthon. A dungeon for Paul and Silas.

But while we are standing in the gloom of the Philippian dungeon, and we hear the mingling voices of sob and groan and blasphemy and hallelujah, suddenly an earthquake! The iron bars of the prison twist, the pillars crack off, the solid masonry begins to heave, and all the doors swing open. The jailer, feeling himself responsible for these prisoners and believing, in his pagan ignorance, suicide to be honorable—since Brutus killed himself, and Cato killed himself, and Cassius killed himself—put his sword to his own heart, proposing with one strong, keen thrust to put an end to his excitement and agitation. But Paul cried out. "Stop, stop! Do thyself no harm! We are all here!"

Then I see the jailer running through the dust and amid the ruin of that prison, and I see him throwing himself down at the feet of these prisoners, crying out: "What shall I do? What shall I do?" Did Paul answer "Get out of this place before there is another earthquake. Put handcuffs and hobbles on these other prisoners lest they get away?" No word of that kind. His compact, thrilling, tremendous answer memorable all through earth and heaven, was, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

Well, we have all read of the earthquake in Lisbon, in Lima, in Aleppo and in Caracas, but we live in a latitude where in all our memory there has not been one severe volcanic disturbance. And yet we have seen fifty earthquakes. Here is a man who has been building up a large fortune. His bid on the money market was felt in all the cities. He thinks he has got beyond all annoying rivalries in trade, and he says to himself, "Now I am free and safe from all possible perturbation." But in 1857 or in 1873 a national panic strikes the foundation of the commercial world, and crash goes all that magnificent business establishment.

Here is a man who has built up a very beautiful home. His daughters have just come home from the seminary with diplomas of graduation. His sons have started in life, honest, temperate and pure. When the evening lights are struck, there is a happiness and unbroken family circle. But there has been an accident down at Long Branch. The young man ventured too far out in the surf. The telegraph hurled the terror up to the city. An earthquake struck under the foundation of that beautiful home.

The piano closed; the curtains dropped; the laughter hushed. Crash go all those domestic hopes and prospects and expectations. So, my friends, we have all felt the shaking down of some great trouble, and there was a time when we were as much excited as this man of the text, and we cried out as he did: "What shall I do? What shall I do?" The same reply that the apostle made to him is appropriate to us, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

There are some documents of so little importance that you do not care to put any more than your last name under them, or even your initials, but there are some documents of so great importance that you write out your full name. So the Saviour in some parts of the Bible is called "Lord," and in other parts of the Bible He is called "Jesus," and in other parts of the Bible He is called "Christ," but that there might be no mistake about this passage all three names come together—"the Lord Jesus Christ."

Now, who is this being that you want me to trust in and believe in? Men sometimes come to me with credentials and certificates of good character, but I cannot trust them. There is some dishonesty in their looks that makes me know that I shall be cheated if I confide in them. You cannot put your heart's confidence in a man until you know what stuff he is made of, and am I unreasonable when I stop to ask you who this is that you want me to trust in? No man would think of venturing his life on a vessel going out to sea that had never been inspected.

No; you must have the certificate hung amidships, telling how many tons it carries, and how long ago it was built, and who built it, and all about it. And you cannot expect me to risk the cargo of my immortal interests on board any craft till you tell me what it is made of, and where it was made, and what it is.

When, then, I ask you who this is you want me to trust in, you tell me He is a very attractive person. Contemporary writers describe His whole appearance as being resplendent. There was no need for Christ to tell the children to come to Him. "Suffer little children to come unto Me" was not spoken to the children. It was spoken to the disciples. The children came readily enough without any invitation. No sooner did Jesus appear than the little ones jumped from their mothers' arms, an avalanche of beauty and love, into His lap. Christ did not ask John to put his head down on His bosom. John could not help but put his head there. I suppose a look at Christ was just to love Him. How attractive His manner! Why, when they saw Christ coming along the street, they ran into their houses, and they wrapped up their invalids as quick as they could and brought them out that He might look at them. Oh, there was something so pleasant, so inviting, so cheering in everything He did, in His very look! When these sick ones were brought out, did He say: "Do not bring before Me these sores. Do not trouble Me with these leprosies?" No, no; there was a kind look; there was a gentle word; there was a healing touch. They could not keep away from Him.

"I think there are many under the influence of the Spirit of God who are saying, "I will trust Him if you will only tell me how." And the great question asked by many is, "How, how?" And while I answer your question I look up and utter the prayer which Rowland Hill so often uttered in the midst of his sermons, "Master, help!" How are you to trust in Christ?

Just as you trust any one. You trust your partner in business with important things. If a commercial house gives you a note payable three months hence, you expect the payment of that note at the end of three months. You have perfect confidence in their word and in their ability. Or, again, you go home to-day. You expect there will be food on the table. You have confidence in that. Now, I ask you to have the same confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ. He says, "You believe; I take away your sins," and they are all taken away. "What!" you say, "before I pray any more? Before I read my Bible any more? Before I cry over my sins any more?" Yes, this moment. Believe with all your heart, and you are saved. Why, Christ is only waiting to get from you what you give to scores of people every day. What is that? Confidence. If these people whom you trust day by day are more worthy than Christ, if they are more faithful than Christ, if they have done more than Christ ever did, then give them the preference, but if you really think that Christ is as trustworthy as they are then deal with Him as fairly.

"Oh," says some one in a light way, "I believe that Christ was born in Bethlehem, and I believe that He died on the cross." Do you believe it with your head or your heart? I will illustrate the difference. You are in your own house. In the morning you open a newspaper, and you read how Captain Braveheart on the sea risked his life for the salvation of his passengers. You say, "What a grand fellow he must have been! His family deserves very well of the country." You fold the newspaper and sit down at the table and perhaps do not think of that incident again. That is historical faith.

But now you are on the sea, and it is night and you are asleep, and you are awakened by the shriek of "Fire!" You rush out on the deck. You hear, amid the wringing of the hands and the fainting, the cry: "No hope, no hope! We are lost, we are lost!" The sail puts out its wing of fire, the robes make a burning ladder in the night heavens, the spirit of wrecks hisses in the waves, and on the hurricane decks shakes out its banner of smoke and darkness. "Down with the lifeboats!" cried the captain. "Down with the lifeboats!" People rush into them. The boats are about full. Room for only one more man. You are standing on the deck beside the captain.

Who shall it be? You or the captain? The captain says, "You." You jump and are saved. He stands there and dies. Now, you believe that Captain Braveheart sacrificed himself for his passengers, but you believe it with love, with tears, with hot and long continued exclamations, with grief at his loss and joy at your deliverance. That is saving faith—in other words, what you believe with all the heart and believe in regard to yourself. On this hinge turns my sermon—aye, the salvation of your immortal soul. You often go across a bridge you know nothing about. You do not know who built the bridge, you do not know what material it is made of, but you come to it and walk over it and ask no questions. And here is an arched bridge blasted from the "Rock of Ages" and built by the Architect of the whole universe, spanning the dark gulf between sin and righteousness, and all God asks you is to walk across it, and you start, and you come to it, and you stop, and you go a little way on, and you stop, and you fall back, and you experiment. You say, "How do I know that bridge will hold me?" instead of marching on with firm step, asking no questions, but feeling that the strength of the eternal God is under you.

Oh, was there ever a prize proffered so cheap as pardon and heaven are offered to you? For how much? A million dollars? It is certainly worth more than that. But cheaper than that you can have it. Ten thousand dollars? Less than that. Five thousand dollars? Less than that. One dollar? Less than that. One farthing? Less than that. "Without money and without price." No money to pay. No journey to take. No penance to suffer. Only just one decisive action of the soul, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

Shall I try to tell you what it is to be saved? I cannot tell you. No man, no angel, can tell you. But I can hint at it, for my text brings me up to this point, "Thou shalt be saved." It means a happy life here, and a peaceful death, and a blissful eternity. It is a grand thing to go to sleep at night, and to get up in the morning, and to do business all day feeling that all is right between my heart and God. No accident, no sickness, no persecution, no peril, no sword, can do me any permanent damage. I am a forgiven child of God, and He is bound to see me through. He has sworn He will see me through. The mountains may depart, the earth may burn, the light of the stars may be blown out by the blast of the judgment hurricane, but life and death, things present and things to come, are mine. Yea, further than that, it means a peaceful death. Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Sigourney, Dr. Young and almost all the poets have said handsome things about death. There is nothing beautiful about it. When we stand by the white and rigid features of those whom we love, and they give no answering pressure of the hand and no returning kiss of the lip, we do not want anybody poetizing round about us. Death is loathsomeness and midnight and the wringing of the heart until the tendrils snap and curl in the torture unless Christ shall be with us. I confess to you an infinite fear, a consuming horror of death unless Christ shall be with me. I would rather go down into a cave of wild beasts or a jungle of reptiles than into the grave unless Christ goes with me. Will you tell me that I am to be carried out from my bright home and put away in the darkness? I cannot bear darkness. At the first coming of the evening I must have the gas lighted, and the farther on in life I get the more I like to have my friends round about me.

And am I to be put off for thousands of years in a dark place, with no one to speak to? When the holidays come and the gifts are distributed, shall I add no joy to the "Merry Christmas" or the "Happy New Year?" Ah, do not point down to the hole in the ground, the grave, and call it a beautiful place. Unless there be some supernatural illumination I shudder back from it. My whole nature revolts at it. But now this glorious lamp is lifted above the grave, and all the darkness is gone, and the way is clear. I look into it now without a single shudder. Now my anxiety is not about death; my anxiety is that I may live aright.

What power is there in anything to chill me in the last hour if Christ wraps around me the skirt of His own garment? What darkness can fall upon my eyelids then, amid the heavenly daybreak? O death, I will not fear thee then. Back to thy cavern of darkness, thou robber of all the earth. Fly, thou despoiler of families. With this battleax I hew thee in twain from helmet to sandal, the voice of Christ sounding all over the earth and through the heavens: "O death, I will be thy plague. O grave, I will be thy destruction."

To be saved is to wake up in the presence of Christ. You know when Jesus was upon the earth how happy He made every house He went into, and when He brings us up to His house in heaven how great shall be our glee! His voice has more music in it than is to be heard in all the oratorios of eternity. Talk not about banks dashed with efflorescense. Jesus is the chief bloom of heaven. We shall see the very face that beamed sympathy in Bethany and take the very hand that dropped its blood from the short beam of the cross. Oh, I want to stand in eternity with Him. Toward that harbor I steer. Toward that goal I run. I shall be satisfied when I awake in His likeness.

Oh, broken hearted men and women, how sweet it will be in that good land to pour all of your hardships and bereavements and losses into the loving ear of Christ and then have Him explain why it was best for you to be sick, and why it was best for you to be widowed, and why it was best for you to be persecuted, and why it was best for you to be tried and have Him point to an elevation proportionate to your disquietude here, saying, "You suffered with Me on earth; come up now and be glorified with Me in heaven."

Some one went into a house where there had been a good deal of trouble and said to the woman there, "You seem to be lonely." "Yes," she said; "I am lonely." "How many in the family?" "Only myself." "Have you had any children?" "I had seven children." "Where are they?" "Gone." "All gone?" "All." "All dead?" "All." Then she breathed a long sigh into the loneliness and said, "Oh, sir, I have been a good mother to the grave."

And so there are hearts here that are utterly broken down by the bereavement of life. I point you to-day to the eternal balm of heaven. Oh, aged men and women who have knelt at the throne of grace for threescore years and ten will not your decrepitude change for the leap of a heart when you come to look face to face upon Him whom having not seen you love? Oh, that will be the Good Shepherd, not out in the night and watching to keep off the wolves, but with the lamb reclining on the sunlit hill. That will be the Captain of our salvation, not amid the roar and crash and boom of battle, but amid His disbanded troops keeping victorious festivity. That will be the Bridegroom of the church coming from afar, the bride leaning upon His arm while He looks down into her face and says: "Behold, thou art fair, my love! Behold, thou art fair!"

Battle with a Shark.

"A shark is considered an ugly customer by most people," said Captain L. E. Irwin of Boston last night, "but a Sandwich Islander likes nothing better than a regular bout with him in his native element. I once had the pleasure of witnessing a battle royal between a good-sized shark and two Kanakas. As the latter evidently did not consider themselves in any danger, it was fine sport to watch the fight. We were fishing for mackerel, and the shark had been playing about for some time, driving away the fish and snapping at our bait. At last we missed him, and heard a great shouting from two Kanakas who were fishing on a rock a little way off.

"They were pulling away at a stout line, and the shark was floundering at the other end. The line soon broke, but the Kanakas had no idea of letting their prize off so easily, and jumped into the water after him. Now came the tug of war. One of the natives seized the shark by the tail and ran with him toward the beach, but the shark twisted his head under his body, and, showing his teeth close to the Kanaka's hand, made him let go and spring out of the way. The shark turned tail and made the best of his way toward deep water. It was now the turn of the other Kanaka. He also caught the shark by the tail and made for the beach, while his companion pounded away on the shark with stones and a big stick.

"As soon, however, as the shark turned upon him the man had to let go his hold, but the instant the shark turned toward deep water they were both behind him watching their chance to seize him. The battle went on for some time, the shark in a rage, splashing and twisting about, and the Kanakas in high excitement, yelling at the top of their voices. At last, however, to our regret and to the great disgust of the Kanakas, the shark managed to reach the deep water and thus escape from his tormentors, carrying with him a hook and line as well as numerous cuts and bruises."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Can't Afford to Get Sick.

How the druggists are suffering from the hard times is a curious commentary on human nature. One of them well up town explains the situation as follows:

"Much of my trade is among poor people," he said, "and these can't afford to get sick this summer. I don't mean really sick, you understand, but sick enough to call for the easy remedies to be had at a pharmacy. When they are earning good wages my customers indulge in as much meat as possible and in plenty of unripe fruit. They come to me afterward for relief. Now they are forced to live on bread and milk and oatmeal, and the consequence is that they are always in good condition, even if sometimes hungry. Queer, isn't it?"—New York Press.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 9.

Lesson Text: "Jesus and Nicodemus," John iii., 1-16—Golden Text: John iii., 16—Commentary.

Having so many verses assigned for this lesson, we will not quote them, but trust you to study with the open Bible.

1. This chapter illustrates the last words of chapter ii., and we might read this way: He knew what was in man. Now, there was a man. See R. V. So this ruler Nicodemus is introduced as a specimen, and Jesus proceeds to read to him his thoughts and deal with him. In the next chapter He takes the woman of Samaria as a specimen, and from the rich religious ruler and the poor ungodly woman He shows us the best and the worst in man and that each must and may be born anew.

2. Better to come to Jesus by night than not at all. The great thing is to come, and the great assurance is "him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out" (John vi., 37).

3. All the verilies in John are double ones, and there are 25 of them, this being the second one. The first is chapter i., 51, and the third and fourth are in verses 5 and 11 of our lesson. It is just the word amen, and might be read amen, amen. Jesus calls Himself "The Amen" in Rev. iii., 14.

4. Nicodemus, though so religious, was only a natural man, and understood not spiritual things, therefore asked so foolish a question. The preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness, and the things of the Spirit of God are foolishness to the natural man (I Cor. i., 18; ii., 14).

5. Jesus enlarged upon His first statement as to the necessity of the birth from above, and now emphasizes that necessity and says that it is accomplished by water and the Spirit. Both James and Peter testify that we are born again by the word of God (James i., 18; I Pet. i., 23). Paul says that the water signifies the word (Eph. v., 26, with which compare John xv., 3, and Ps. cxix., 9).

6. The flesh or natural man can only produce the flesh or natural man. It may be cultivated and educated and become very talented and refined, but it is only flesh and cannot please God (Rom. viii., 8). When we are born anew or from above by receiving a life we never had before, even Jesus Himself, then we are said to be in the spirit, not in the flesh (Rom. viii., 9).

7. When Jesus says "Must," that settles everything for the mind that is meek and submissive. There is another in verse 14, and as truly as the Son of Man had to be crucified so surely must every refined, talented, educated, religious man or woman be born from above by receiving Jesus, or he shall never see or enter the kingdom of God. One may be very near the kingdom and not enter in, like the scribe of Mark xii., 34, of whom Jesus said, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God."

8. The work of the Spirit in the heart of man is at first a secret work, "as if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how" (Mark iv., 26, 27).

9. The natural man continues to ask, "How?" The man in whom the Spirit works simply believes and receives with meekness the engrafted word (Jas. i., 21). "The entrance of Thy words giveth light. It giveth understanding unto the simple" (Ps. cxix., 130), but as long as we are asking how or why we are not simply receiving. Rather let us say, "Lord, I believe," or like Mary, "Be it unto me according to Thy word."

10. A teacher in Israel might have known that at the word of the Lord, in the vision of Ezekiel, the dry bones came together, bone to his bone, and were covered with flesh, and by the Spirit of the Lord they stood up an exceeding great army (Ezek. xxxvii., 1-10). The testimony of every spirit filled man in the Old Testament history, confessing his sin and helplessness and giving God the glory, as Joseph, Isaiah, Daniel and others (Gen. xli., 16; Isa. vi., 5-8; Dan. x., 8, 19; Mic. iii., 8), taught the helplessness of the flesh and the necessity of the Spirit and word of God.

11. Notice that "I say unto you" of Christ in the gospels is equivalent to "Thus saith the Lord" in the Old Testament, for the Lord, or Lord of Hosts of the Old Testament, is none other than the Christ of the New. For a simple proof see Rev. xxiii., 6, 16, or perhaps Isa. vi., 5, with John xii., 41, would be more plain to some. One who knows because he has seen is surely a good witness, yet how often a false witness is believed rather then a true one! Compare chapter v., 43.

12. The only one thing to do with the testimony of a true witness is to believe, as otherwise we make the witness a liar, and those who believe not God are guilty of making Him a liar (I John v., 10). Unbelief keeps unsaved souls in a lost condition, and even those who believe to the saving of the soul are kept from enjoying the rest and peace and joy which is their privilege by not believing fully. The last half of John iii., 18, proves the first, and Heb. iii., 18, to iv., 3, the second. "Be not afraid; only believe."

13. Very often in this gospel we have the testimony of Jesus that He came down from heaven, came forth from the Father, was sent from God, but here He testifies that even while He was on earth He was still in heaven. The other view of this great fact is that now in heaven at the right hand of God He is still with us alway, and wherever two or three are gathered in His name He is in the midst (Math. xxviii., 20; xviii., 20).

14. Jesus now takes Nicodemus back to something he must have been familiar with—the story of the sinning and bitten Israelites and the wondrous healing by the brazen serpent lifted up upon a pole in sight of all. The brazen serpent was the likeness of that which by its poisonous bite was slaying the thousands of Israel.

15. The bitten Israelite who looked upon the brazen serpent lived. "When he beheld the serpent of brass he lived" (Num. xxi., 9). Looking is equal to believing or receiving. The sinner, when convinced of his sin and helplessness and led to see Jesus made a sin offering on the cross for him, dying in his stead, the just for the unjust, receives Him as his substitute, and believing that Christ was made a curse for him he, through the atonement of Christ, is instantly saved.

16. Let a sinner convinced of his sin take this verse and write it out, putting his own name in full instead of "the world" and "whosoever" and let him look up to God and say sincerely, "O God, I do most heartily believe that;" then he can go on and say, "And I thank Thee that, receiving Jesus as my own Saviour, I have Thy word for it that I now have everlasting life and shall never perish." I believe such a soul to be truly born from above.—Lesson Helper.

Flags for the Treasury Buildings.

Secretary Carlisle has directed that hereafter the United States flag shall be hoisted over all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department during the hours of business, unless stormy weather prevents its display. The revenue flag is also to be displayed over Custom Houses.

LATER NEWS.

FOREST fires have done great damage in Pennsylvania.

THE torpedo boat Ericsson, after a journey through inland waterways for 3613 miles, passed through New York Harbor on her way to her official trial at New London, Conn.

THE National Labor Commission, in session at Chicago, adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., September 26.

FOREST fires in Northwestern Wisconsin have been intermittent for two months, and the aggregate loss is not less than $3,000,000 among the pineland owners and sawmill men, besides loss to individuals.

A CONVENTION to promote Southern development was held in Washington.

GERMAN and English warships assisted King Malietoa to put down a rebellion in Samoa.

THE International Peace Congress at Antwerp resolved to petition European Governments to put a stop to the Korean war.

THE President has commuted the death sentence of Mitchell Thomas, the Indian murderer, of Wisconsin, to life imprisonment.

UNDER instructions from Secretary of State Gresham, Minister Baker has demanded of Nicaragua a fair and impartial trial of the Americans arrested for complicity in the Bluefields conspiracy.

LOUIS GALVIN, fifteen years of age, held up and robbed five boys at St. Joseph, Mo., while they were playing ball. He used a revolver to show he meant business. Galvin got $1.20, and was soon arrested.

THE Texas Republicans named W. K. Makenson for Governor.

GOVERNOR WAITE, of Colorado, was acquitted of violating the secrecy of the mails.

THE Grand Jury in New Orleans, La., adjourned after indicting eleven Councilmen and the City Engineer for "boodling."

DUN WILLIAMS, nephew of Allen G. Thurman, committed suicide by leaping from a window in the Capitol at Columbus, Ohio.

ROBERT J., C. J. Hamlin's pacer, went a mile at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 2.03¾, the greatest record in the history of harness racing.

THE LABOR WORLD.

DETROIT has sixty unions.

IN Italy tailors get $4.50 a week.

DETROIT constables have a union.

CHICAGO has many female barbers.

ST. LOUIS shipping clerks have organized.

CHINESE carpenters get thirty cents a day.

OUR woolen industries employ 220,000 persons.

SMALLPOX broke out in Chicago sweat shops.

CANADIAN shoe workers will form a National union.

LOUISVILLE coopers are fighting machine-made barrels.

WISCONSIN Indian berry pickers recently struck for an advance.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, has seventy-two diamond-cutting factories.

FRANCE has female farm laborers. Farm workers get five cents a day.

OLDHAM (England) mule spinners receive higher wages than Rhode Island workers.

THE Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is paid $4000 a year by the Order.

EMPLOYES of a St. Louis foundry which recently failed will run the plant on the co-operative plan.

NEW YORK FRAMERS' UNION is organized into two sections, English speaking and German speaking.

UNDER the new Tariff bill Michigan furniture manufacturers expect to successfully compete with England.

THE recent State Convention of Massachusetts Federation of Labor represented 35,0000 union wage earners.

THE Labor Commissioner of Iowa publishes a paper containing a list of people who desire to be employed.

THE receipts for the fiscal year of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators were $37,338.93, expenditures $29,381.38.

GERMANY prohibits fourteen-year-old children from working more than six hours a day, and those under sixteen can work only ten hours.

RETURNS from 1000 English collieries, employing 248,062 hands, for the month of June show that only five per cent. worked full time. The average was 19.6 days or parts of days, probably only a trifle over half time.

THE painters and decorators have unions in every State in the Union and throughout Canada. The organization notices are printed in French, German and English. The Union was organized in 1887 with twenty-six members.

THE effect of the prohibition of child labor would be a permanent rise of wages, owing to the lessened competition, and also an improved condition of the laborer, rendering him more valuable as a consumeer, which would lead to a better condition of the market.

THE cloakmakers of New York City, who have for some time been on strike for an increase of pay of twenty-five per cent., compelled the manufacturers to accede to their terms. The men have all gone back to work. The manufacturers said that business was improving, and for this reason granted the increase to the men.

FORTUNE FOR A PRIVATE.

Cavalryman Grover Flint Inherits Half a Million Dollars.

The United States War Department has granted a discharge to Grover Flint, a private in Troop A of the United States cavalry stationed at Fort Meyer, to allow him to become possessed of a fortune that is estimated at half a million dollars.

The young man, whose baptismal name was Flint Grover, is a son of the famous Major-General Grover, of Maine, who served with distinction during the late war. His mother was a daughter of the late Dr. Austin Flint, of New York.

CENTRE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The sixty-fourth anniversary of the Centre Baptist association, comprising the Baptist churches in Mifflin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre and Blair counties, was held with the Huntingdon Baptist church Tuesday and Wednesday, August 28th and 29th, 1894.

Beginning at 9.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a season of worship was conducted by Rev. Calvin A. Hare, of McKeesport—a Huntingdon county boy from Mill Creek.

At 10 o'clock Rev. M. B. Laning, moderator, called the association to order, and Rev. J. B. Kidder offered prayer.

The committee of arrangements, Rev. B. F. G. McGee, chairman, presented its report in the form of the program of exercises already published.

Rev. Owen James, N. B. Corbin and A. C. Lathrop were appointed a committee on the reception of new churches, and afterward reported in favor of the reception of the new church recognized last May, at Saltillo.

After Scripture reading by Rev. F. S. Dobbins, of Philadelphia, and prayer by Rev. J. T. Dudd, of Lewisburg, Rev. C. A. Walker, of Bellwood, preached the introductory sermon from John xv:8: "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be My disciples."

This was followed by the report of the Committee on Church Letters, which presented an abstract of the work of the year as revealed in the letters sent by the churches.

The statistics showed that during the year there had been received by baptism, 331; by letter, 74; by experience, 34; by restoration, 15, and other sources, 74; total, 528. There were dismissed by letter, 124; by exclusion, 43; by erasure, 26; by death, 31, and in other ways, 185; total, 409. Making the present number 2534, a net gain of 119.

Communications from the Hollidaysburg and Johnstown churches were referred to a special committee, consisting of K. A. Lovell, H. Cryder and S. S. Miles.

Visitors from other bodies and other denominations were invited to a seat in the body, after which the morning session adjourned.

After dinner Rev. A. C. Lathrop, of Everett, led devotional exercises and the business of the association was opened by prayer by Rev. D. W. Hunter.

The first business was the report of the missionary committee, which showed that aid was given to four churches in support of the pastor, Everett, Lewistown, Tyrone and Memorial, Altoona. A number of addresses were made and reports from these fields given.

C. N. Ege, of Altoona, read a report on Sabbath observation, and Rev. B. F. G. McGee, one on the state of religion.

Rev. S. F. Dobbins presented the claims of the Baptist orphanage at Angora, Philadelphia.

Sunday school work was then taken up and Rev. J. L. Plush, of Orbisonia, spoke concerning "The Ideal Sunday School and How to Secure It." T. H. Suckling, of Hollidaysburg, suggested "methods by which Sunday schools and Young Peoples' societies could best promote each other's efficiency and work in the churches where they exist."

The Sunday school lesson for Sept. 2, next Sunday, was taught by D. C. Taylor, of Tyrone.

The following persons were duly nominated and elected a missionary committee for next year: K. A. Lovell, T. H. Suckling, Calvin Greene, B. M. Bunker and S. S. Miles.

An invitation to visit the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory was received from the general superintendent, Mr. Patton, and accepted.

Rev. S. F. Forgeus was nominated for Vice President of the State Missionary Society and Rev. C. A. Walker, for the Education Society.

The Association concluded to abolish the circular letter hereafter but did not agree to omit standing committees on benevolent organizations.

At the evening session a song service was led by Rev. J. B. Soule, of Milesburg, after which the report on foreign missions was presented by T. H. Suckling, followed by an address replete with interest and information on the subject by Rev. F. S. Dobbins, formerly a missionary in Japan and district secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

The doctrinal sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Wilson, of Tyrone, from Col. ii:17—"The body is of Christ." Theme: The doctrine of the church; Christ is its birth, its growth, its life and its law.

The following persons were elected trustees of the body: S. E. Henry, Thos. S. Johnston, Geo. B. Bowers, Henry Cryder, T. H. Suckling, Edward Bell, and Calvin Green.

With singing the doxology and benediction by Rev. Dr. G. M. Spratt, the first day's session was closed.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning worship was led by Rev. T. L. Eland.

Association called to order at 9.15 and the minutes of previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

Rev. J. S. Teasdale, of Lewistown, was chosen to preach the introductory and Rev. J. L. Plush, of Orbisonia, the doctrinal sermon next year.

The Johnstown church was, on motion, dropped from the minutes.

Rev. C. A. Walker reported on publication society and Rev. G. W. Downing, of Altoona, read a paper on the subject of intemperance, in which the liquor traffic was strongly arraigned and the duties of church members forcibly pointed out.

The circular letter, written by Rev. W. H. Hile, of Philipsburg, on "The Power of the Spirit," was read by the clerk and ordered to be printed with the minutes.

Rev. Owen James was elected a delegate to the American Baptist Publication Society.

K. A. Lovell, S. F. Forgeus, J. S. Teasdale, C. A. Walker and J. L. Plush were chosen delegates to the State Missionary Society.

Edward Bell, Calvin Greene and T. S. Johnston were appointed to secure excursion rates for next meeting.

Rev. G. M. Pratt, D. D., of Philadelphia, delivered an address on Ministerial Education, strongly pressing its claims.

Rev. W. B. Miller read a report on education which was followed by an address by Rev. J. H. Harris, L. L. D., President of Bucknell University at Lewisburg.

After a report by Rev. J. B. Kidder, Rev. Owen James gave a pointed address on the need and duty of State Missions.

The board of trustees reported their organization by the election of Henry Cryder, of Altoona, president; Geo. B. Bowers, esq., of Altoona, secretary, and S. E. Henry, esq., of Huntingdon, treasurer, after which the body adjourned.

Through the courtesy of the Lutheran church the Woman's Missionary Society met for a business meeting at 9 o'clock.

After devotional exercises, Miss Sarah E. Dysart, of Tipton, was elected president; Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Mrs. J. L. Plush and Mrs. J. S. Teasdale were elected vice presidents; Miss Elizabeth Hicks, corresponding, and Mrs. Flanagan, of Altoona, recording secretary.

Mrs. Ovelman was chosen to present Home Missions at the next meeting.

A basket missionary meeting was appointed to be held at Philipsburg, on the 17th of November, 1894.

At the afternoon session, the worship was led by H. H. Laher, of Everett.

The constitution was amended by placing limitations upon the number of delegates sent by the churches.

The work of the education society was commended by resolution.

Rev. O. F. Flippo, of Philadelphia, spoke about the publication society's work and Rev. E. B. Palmer, D. D., the work of the home mission society.

The missionary committee was organized by electing K. A. Lovell, chairman; T. H. Suckling, of Hollidaysburg, secretary, and S. S. Miles, of Port Matilda, treasurer.

Woman's missionary work was then considered and a report of the work in the Association was presented by Miss Hicks, corresponding secretary.

Work on the home field was presented in addresses by Miss M. I. Williams, of Johnstown, a missionary teacher in Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss M. E. Corielle, of Everett, a missionary among the Comanche Indians near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Mrs. W. H. Alexander, of Toledo, Ohio, under appointment as a missionary among the colored people at Nashville, Tenn.

A report of foreign missionary work, prepared by Mrs. W. Hibbard, of Altoona, was read by Mrs. Ovelman.

Mrs. H. N. Jones, of Philadelphia, state secretary, for foreign missions, spoke of the home work for this cause.

Mrs. W. H. Wilson presented the work of the missionary training school at Philadelphia.

After a collection, state missions, by Rev. E. B. Palmer, D. D., and publication by Rev. O. F. Flippo.

The committee on obituaries reported the death of thirty-one members during the past year.

The report on home missions was presented by Rev. W. H. Wilson.

The following resolution was heartily adopted: That we extend our heartfelt gratitude to the church of Huntingdon for the use of its meeting house and for the generous and abundant hospitality of the members in their homes.

A spirited conference meeting was held, participated in by many.

The closing session, given to young people's work, was, possibly on that account, the best attended of all the meeting.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following:

President, Rev. C. A. Walker, Bellwood.

Vice presidents, Emerson Potter, Lewistown; C. A. Latnrop, Everett; Miss Jessie Rollins, Hollidaysburg.

Secretary, Geo. W. Bevan, Bellwood.

Treasurer, James Foust, Altoona.

Board of managers, Percy Douglass, Altoona; Miss Belle Cryder, Tyrone; T. H. Suckling, Hollidaysburg.

The treasurer's report was accepted and filed.

Harry Bush, Howard Miles and Miss Kate Graw were chosen delegates to the State Union.

Reports from the Toronto convention of the B. Y. P. U. of A., were given by delegates from Association, its inspiration; Pennsylvania at Toronto; the salutation of flags and the inspiration of spontaneous giving, were presented by Miss Belle Runker, of Hollidaysburg; Mrs. W. H. Wilson, of Tyrone; Miss Belle Cryder and Rev. J. L. Plush.

"Our Boys and Girls" were discussed by D. C. Taylor; "B. B. B.," (Baptist Boys' Brigade;) How Does it Benefit? How Does it Benefit the Church?" was spoken of by T. H. Suckling. "The Value of the Conquest meeting; How to Conduct it," was the subject of a paper by Miss Alice G. Myers, and Rev. A. C. Lathrop of "Young People and Consecration."

The consecration service was conducted by the president and very many took part.—*News.*

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